

143699

HILTOP Supplement

HELIOCENTRIC INTERPLANETARY LOW THRUST
TRAJECTORY OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM

Supplement # 1

(NASA-CR-143699) HILTOP SUPPLEMENT:
HELIOCENTRIC INTERPLANETARY LOW THRUST
TRAJECTORY OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM, SUPPLEMENT
1 (Analytical Mechanics Associates, Inc.)
105 p HC \$5.25

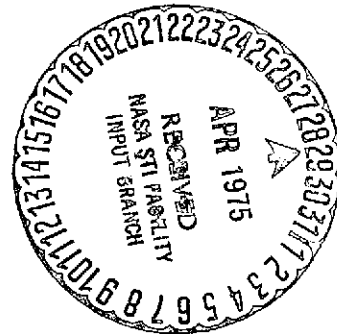
N75-21318

Unclas
18796

CSCD 22A G3/13

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Report No. 74-30
Contract NAS5-21963
December 1974



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SUMMARY

This report is the first supplement to the primary HILTOP program document published in January, 1973, and describes the modifications and improvements made to the HILTOP electric propulsion trajectory optimization computer program up through the end of 1974.

New program features include the simulation of power degradation, housekeeping power, launch asymptote declination optimization, and powered and unpowered ballistic multiple swingby missions with an optional deep space burn.

The report contains the new analysis describing these features, a complete description of program input quantities, and sample cases of computer output illustrating the new program capabilities.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document describes the modifications and improvements made to the HILTOP electric propulsion trajectory optimization computer program [1] during calendar years 1973 and 1974. New program features include the simulation of power degradation, housekeeping power, launch asymptote declination optimization, and powered and unpowered ballistic multiple swingby missions with an optional deep space burn.

The power degradation model has been hypothesized by the authors in earlier publications [2, 3]. The model allows a single parameter (denoted "characteristic degradation time") to describe the power degradation behavior of an electric propulsion spacecraft to a degree which fundamentally affects the solution to the trajectory optimization problem.

The option of simulating spacecraft housekeeping power applies to solar electric propulsion with specified reference power. The housekeeping power is a specified constant power generated by the solar arrays and shunted away from the thruster power-conditioners and directly to the spacecraft payload for "housekeeping" purposes.

The launch asymptote declination optimization model was first hypothesized by the authors in the appendix of [1], and later a more thorough treatment of the subject was put forth in [4]. A solution to the problem of optimizing electric propulsion heliocentric trajectories, including the effects of geocentric launch asymptote declination on launch vehicle performance capability, is developed using variational calculus techniques. The model of the launch vehicle performance includes a penalty associated with a non-easterly launch plus another penalty arising from a non-coplanar launch from the parking orbit. Provisions for range safety constraints are included. Optimal trajectories will generally have the launch excess velocity offset from the initial primer vector.

Extra-ecliptic mission simulations now involve launches from the Earth in which the Earth's ephemeris is generated by the program's analytic ephemeris capability; previously, extra-ecliptic missions were generated simply by starting the trajectory on the x-axis at one astronomical unit from the sun. This improved extra-ecliptic capability allows the launch date to be optimized together with the launch asymptote declination. Also, an additional set of boundary conditions has been added to the program for simulating extra-ecliptic missions.

The program's ability to simulate all-ballistic missions has been expanded to include powered and unpowered multiple swingby missions with an optional deep space burn. This capability renders HILTOP a powerful tool for ballistic mission design and optimization, with tremendous flexibility for creating imaginative multi-target mission profiles.

This report contains the analysis describing these new program features, a complete description of program input quantities, and sample cases of computer output illustrating the new program capabilities.

II. FORMULATION

A. SPACECRAFT AND TRAJECTORY MODELS

The assumed spacecraft and trajectory models are as described in [1] and are not repeated here; the nomenclature used in the following analysis is also described in [1], except for the introduction of new symbols which are described in the text as they appear.

1. Power Degradation. Historically, this electric propulsion power degradation model first appeared in the literature in [2], and then soon afterward an improved discussion appeared in [3], in which several of the ramifications and consequences of the theory are also discussed. For deeper insight into the analysis, the reader is therefore referred to [3], from which much of the analysis below is extracted.

The model discussed here is concerned with the manner in which the performance of a solar array degrades due to high energy particle damage. It is assumed that one can define a damage factor q which has a value of unity at the initial time and which decreases in value with time during the course of the mission such that the power output, p , of the arrays at any time may be written

$$p = q \gamma p_{\text{ref}}$$

where p_{ref} is the reference power and γ is the power factor which is a function of solar distance and array orientation relative to the sun. The damage factor q may also be thought of as a time-dependent efficiency. The derivative \dot{q} is negative, and is assumed to be linearly proportional to q and to the density of particles impinging on the solar cells. For simplicity, it is assumed that the particle density d is of the same form as the density of photons striking the surface of the array, i.e.,

$$d = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{e}}_{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{n}}}{r^2} \quad (1)$$

where \bar{e}_r is a unit vector along the sun-spacecraft line, \bar{n} is a unit vector normal to the arrays such that $\bar{e}_r \cdot \bar{n} > 0$ implies the front of the panels faces the sun, and r is the solar distance of the spacecraft. In the discussion to follow, an upper case symbol will denote a vector, a lower case symbol will denote a scalar, and a lower case symbol with a bar will denote a unit vector. Then

$$\dot{q} = -kqd \quad (2)$$

and

$$q = e^{-k \int_0^t d dt'} \quad (3)$$

where k is the constant of proportionality. It is convenient to introduce a parameter s , called degradation time,

$$s = \int_0^t d dt' \quad (4)$$

or

$$\dot{s} = d \quad (5)$$

Thus, under the above assumptions the degradation time accumulates at a faster rate when the spacecraft is nearer the sun, which is a characteristic one might expect. Note that when the spacecraft is maintained at 1 AU with the panels normal to the sun line, $\dot{s} = 1$ and the degradation time is equal to the flight time. Then k may conveniently be thought of as the inverse of a reference time, called the characteristic degradation time denoted by τ_d , and the degradation factor q becomes

$$q = e^{-s/\tau_d} \quad (6)$$

Actually, there is little reason to allow the degradation time s to continue to accumulate during coast phases since the arrays may be turned edgewise to the sun and the degradation process may be effectively halted. Therefore, we adjust equation (5) to read

$$\dot{s} = h_{\sigma} d \quad (7)$$

where h_{σ} is a step function equal to one during thrust phases and equal to zero during coast phases.

The characteristic degradation time τ_d is an engineering parameter that must be determined experimentally. For example, by exposing a solar cell to the particle emission of a solar simulator and measuring the performance of the cell over a period of time, one should be able to estimate a reasonable value of τ_d . Another source of information would be measurements from actual spacecraft which employ solar cells for power supply.

The assumed exponential form of the degradation factor, although intended for use with SEP systems, is applicable for NEP systems as well. The principal difference is in the definition of \dot{s} ; for example, $\dot{s} = h_{\sigma}$. The exponential form also permits one to evaluate radio-isotope systems by defining $\dot{s} = 1$ and letting τ_d represent the time for the radioactivity to dissipate to $1/e$ of its initial level.

In the development which follows, the formulation applicable to SEP is used exclusively. The equations of motion and adjoint equations are given in [1]; the equations affected by the inclusion of power degradation in the model are given below.

Power degradation affects the problem in a very fundamental sense, beginning with the rocket-thrust term in the equations of motion:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\mathbf{V}} = \ddot{\mathbf{R}} &= a \bar{\mathbf{e}}_t - \frac{\mu}{r^3} \mathbf{R} \\ \dot{\mathbf{R}} &= \mathbf{V}\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$

where \mathbf{R} is the position vector, r is the magnitude of \mathbf{R} , \mathbf{V} is the velocity vector, μ is the gravitational constant of the sun, a is the magnitude of the thrust acceleration and $\bar{\mathbf{e}}_t$ is a unit vector in the direction of thrust. The thrust acceleration a is a function of several variables and may be written as follows:

$$a = h_{\sigma} \frac{g \gamma q}{\nu}$$

where g is a reference thrust acceleration evaluated under a prescribed set of conditions, ν is the ratio of current to initial mass, and q is the degradation factor defined above. The power factor γ is assumed to be a function of the density, d , of photons incident on the arrays, where d is as written in equation (1). The general form of γ is

$$\gamma = d \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i d^{i/4} \quad (9)$$

The coefficients a_i are chosen so that this equation will adequately describe the power output of a given array. The only restriction on the a_i is that their sum is equal to one. Then at $r = 1$ AU, with the arrays normal to the sun line, $\gamma = d = 1$. The summation term in (9) represents the temperature effect.

The mass ratio satisfies the differential equation

$$\dot{\nu} = - h_{\sigma} \frac{g \gamma q}{c}, \quad (10)$$

using $\nu = 1$ as an initial condition, where c is the jet exhaust speed which is assumed to be constant over the trajectory.

The variational Hamiltonian becomes

$$\begin{aligned} h_v &= \Lambda \cdot \ddot{R} - \dot{\Lambda} \cdot \dot{R} + \lambda_{\nu} \dot{\nu} + \lambda_{\tau} \dot{\tau} + \lambda_s \dot{s} + \lambda_g \dot{g} + \lambda_c \dot{c} \\ &= h_{\sigma} \left[\frac{g \gamma q}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_{\nu}) + \lambda_s d + \lambda_{\tau} \right] - \frac{\mu}{r^3} (\Lambda \cdot R) - \dot{\Lambda} \cdot \dot{R} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

and the adjoint equations are

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{\Lambda} &= - \frac{\mu}{r^3} \Lambda + \frac{3\mu}{r^5} (R \cdot \Lambda) R + h_{\sigma} \left[\frac{g \gamma^* q}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_{\nu}) + \lambda_s \right] \frac{\partial d}{\partial R} \\ \dot{\lambda}_{\nu} &= h_{\sigma} \frac{g \gamma q}{\nu^2} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_g = -h_\sigma \frac{\gamma q}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu)$$

$$\dot{\lambda}_c = -h_\sigma \frac{g \gamma q}{c^2} \lambda_\nu \quad (12)$$

(cont.)

$$\dot{\lambda}_s = h_\sigma \frac{g \gamma q}{\nu \tau_d} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu)$$

where

$$\gamma^* = \partial \gamma / \partial d = \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i \left(1 + \frac{i}{4}\right) d^{i/4}$$

$$\frac{\partial d}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{r^3} \left[\bar{n} - 3(\bar{e}_r \cdot \bar{n}) \bar{e}_r \right]$$

The control variables are the thrust direction \bar{e}_t , the switch step function h_σ , and, providing the array orientation is not constrained to yield maximum power, the normal direction \bar{n} . According to the Maximum Principle, these controls are chosen to maximize the variational Hamiltonian (11). The maximum of h_v with respect to h_σ is seen to depend totally on the sign of the term in square brackets. That is, denoting

$$\sigma = \frac{g \gamma q}{\nu} (\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu) + \lambda_s d + \lambda_\tau \quad (13)$$

then choose

$$h_\sigma = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sigma > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \sigma < 0 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

Maximizing h_v with respect to \bar{e}_t is also accomplished by inspection. Since \bar{e}_t appears only in the dot product with Λ and since the coefficient of that dot product is non-negative, i.e.,

$$h_\sigma g \gamma q / \nu \geq 0$$

then h_v is maximized with respect to \bar{e}_t by making $\Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t$ as large as possible,

which is the same result as when there is no degradation. The control vector \bar{n} appears explicitly in (11) through the density d as given by equation (1). In fact, since \bar{n} only appears in h_v through d , \bar{n} only affects h_v through its dot product with \bar{e}_r . Letting the angle between \bar{n} and \bar{e}_r be denoted χ such that $\bar{e}_r \cdot \bar{n} = \cos \chi$, then it is clear that there will be a "best" angle χ between \bar{n} and \bar{e}_r to maximize h_v , but that \bar{n} may lie along any element of a right circular cone of half angle χ about \bar{e}_r . For the moment, we will put aside the question of the explicit direction of \bar{n} and concentrate on defining the optimum χ or, alternatively, the optimum d . The optimum value of d is determined by maximizing h_v with respect to d , i.e., by solving for the root of the equation

$$\frac{\partial h_v}{\partial d} = h_\sigma \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial d} = 0 \quad (15)$$

Performing the indicated differentiation yields

$$\frac{g \gamma^* q}{\nu} \sigma_r + \lambda_s = 0 \quad (16)$$

or

$$\gamma^* = - \frac{\lambda_s \nu}{g q \sigma_r} \quad (17)$$

where, using (9),

$$\gamma^* = \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i \left(1 + \frac{i}{4}\right) d^{i/4} \quad (18)$$

and

$$\sigma_r = \Lambda \cdot \bar{e}_t - \frac{\nu}{c} \lambda_\nu$$

Because of the form of (18) equation (16) is a quartic in the variable $d^{i/4}$, and is solved by iteration in the program. A more detailed discussion of the solution to (16) is given in reference [3] for a specific set of coefficients a_i . For now, assume that the optimum value of d is found from (16). Then the optimum angle χ is immediately obtained

$$\cos \chi = d r^2 \quad (19)$$

Of course, equation (16) does not take into consideration the fact that d can never exceed the inverse square of the solar distance. Consequently, the right hand side of (19) may exceed unity, under which condition the program sets $\cos \chi \equiv 1$ (i.e., $\chi = 0$) implying that \bar{n} is directed along \bar{e}_r .

If the d that represents the solution to (16) exceeds the upper limit allowed for d whether that limit is imposed by the problem or by nature (i.e., $1/r^2$), the correct choice for d is that upper-limiting value. Likewise, on the lower side, d is physically limited to be non-negative. Therefore, a negative solution to (16) is disregarded, and d is set to zero which corresponds to $\chi = \pi/2$ (panels oriented edgewise to the sun), and the engines are shut down.

The precise definition of \bar{n} has no bearing on the solution of the problem, except as it affects d as defined in (1). The appearance of \bar{n} in the state and adjoint equations and the variational Hamiltonian is solely through the density d except in the equation for $\ddot{\Lambda}$ where \bar{n} appears explicitly as part of the partial $\partial d / \partial R$, defined following equations (12). Actually, this partial is valid only if d is permitted to vary with R . That is, if either $d = 0$ or $d = \text{constant}$ is imposed then $\partial d / \partial R$ becomes the null vector and the entire term drops from the equation for $\ddot{\Lambda}$. Furthermore, if d is the solution to (16), then the last term of $\ddot{\Lambda}$ in (12) again drops out because the term in square brackets is the left side of (16). Therefore, the only time the term in question remains in the equation for $\ddot{\Lambda}$ is when $d = 1/r^2$ which corresponds to $\cos \chi = \bar{e}_r \cdot \bar{n} = 1$ and implies $\bar{n} \equiv \bar{e}_r$. Under this condition

$$\frac{\partial d}{\partial R} = - \frac{2}{r^3} \bar{e}_r.$$

The boundary condition pertaining to the initial degradation time is

$$s(t_0) = 0$$

Although transversality conditions are discussed in the next section, the transversality condition associated with degradation time is stated here for the sake of completeness. If the final degradation time, s_f , is unspecified,

$$\lambda_{s_f} = 0.$$

The initial value of λ_s is unknown and therefore becomes one of the independent parameters of the boundary value problem. From equations (12), it follows that

$$\dot{\lambda}_s = -\frac{g}{\tau_d} \dot{\lambda}_g$$

and, therefore,

$$\lambda_{s_f} - \lambda_{s_o} = -\frac{g}{\tau_d} (\lambda_{g_f} - \lambda_{g_o})$$

Using the boundary conditions $\lambda_{s_f} = \lambda_{g_o} = 0$, it follows that

$$\lambda_{s_o} = \frac{g}{\tau_d} \lambda_{g_f}.$$

Thus, if an approximate value of λ_{g_f} is available from a trajectory similar to the one of interest, a reasonable guess of λ_{s_o} is readily available.

2. Housekeeping Power. This program option applies only to solar electric propulsion and is currently not integrated with the power degradation option. The program therefore does not allow the use of both options simultaneously. The new program input-quantity controlling the housekeeping power simulation is DPOW, which is the ratio of housekeeping power to reference power and is given the symbol Δp :

$$\Delta p = p_h / p_{ref}$$

The reference power p_{ref} is defined as the power input to the power conditioners* under reference conditions. (For solar electric propulsion, reference conditions are equivalent to having the total spacecraft in a perfect solar-simulator such

*When the thrusters are at full-throttle.

that the simulated solar distance is one astronomical unit, the solar arrays are oriented normal to the source of energy, and no radiation damage or other degradation effects have occurred to any components).

This spacecraft model assumes that the powers required by the operating components at each instant of time exactly match the power developed by the solar arrays:

$$p_a = p + p_h$$

where p_a is the power developed by the arrays, p is the instantaneous power delivered to the power conditioners, and p_h is the housekeeping power, which is constant with time. Currently, all trajectories generated by the program using the housekeeping power simulation must satisfy the condition that $p_a > p_h$, so that p remains positive; in other words, engine shutdown when $p \rightarrow 0$ is not coded into the program.

The power factor γ is defined as the ratio of instantaneous power to reference power,

$$\gamma = p/p_{\text{ref}} = (1 + \Delta p) \sum a_i d^{(i+4)/4} - \Delta p$$

where the summation quantity Σ is the power factor when $p_h = 0$.

The spacecraft model has been expanded by deleting the old, total propulsion system specific mass α and replacing it with α_a , the specific mass of the solar arrays, and α_t , the specific mass of the thruster subsystem. The quantity previously called the "propulsion system mass" is now expressed,

$$m_{\text{ps}} = \alpha_a p_{\text{ao}} + \alpha_t p_{\text{ref}} = (\alpha_t + \alpha_a (1 + \Delta p)) p_{\text{ref}}$$

where p_{ao} is p_a evaluated under reference conditions (i.e., $p_{\text{ao}} = p_{\text{ref}} + p_h$), and the total specific mass α has been replaced by $(\alpha_t + \alpha_a (1 + \Delta p))$, also a constant since the housekeeping power option is intended to be used only in

simulations where the reference power is specified. The remainder of the analysis describing the optimization problem remains unchanged.

B. BOUNDARY AND TRANSVERSALITY CONDITIONS

The basic boundary conditions and transversality conditions are described in [1]; the nomenclature used in the following analysis is also described in [1], except for the introduction of new symbols which are described in the text as they appear.

In summary, when no intermediate-targets are present, individual transversality conditions are derived from the general equation

$$d\pi + [\Lambda \cdot dV - \dot{\Lambda} \cdot dR + \lambda_v d\nu + \lambda_s ds + \lambda_\tau d\tau + \lambda_g dg + \lambda_c dc - h_v dt]_0^n = 0$$

where π denotes the performance index which is assumed to be of the form

$$\pi = \pi(v_{\infty 0}, v_{\infty n}, \nu_n, g, c, t_o, t_f)$$

such that

$$d\pi = \pi_{v_{\infty 0}} dv_{\infty 0} + \pi_{v_{\infty n}} dv_{\infty n} + \pi_{\nu_n} d\nu_n + \pi_g dg + \pi_c dc + \pi_{t_o} dt_o + \pi_{t_n} dt_n$$

where π_x denotes $\partial \pi / \partial x$. The individual transversality conditions are obtained by equating to zero the coefficients of all independent differentials.

1. Deep Space Burn. In simulations of trajectories which are all-ballistic, the program is capable of simulating a single deep-space burn, or impulsive velocity-change, at any point prior to arrival at the primary target. The three components of the incremental velocity ΔV are independent variables of the boundary value problem, such that, at a specified time, the spacecraft velocity is incremented:

$$\dot{R}^+ = \dot{R}^- + \Delta V$$

The use of this program option is described in the Sample Problems and Results section under sample Case C, Multiple Ballistic Swingby Mission.

2. V_{∞} Optimization in LVI Mode. The optimization of the launch excess velocity V_{∞} when using the Launch Vehicle Independent (LVI) mode of simulation is accomplished when the initial primer vector is forced to vanish:

$$\Lambda_o = 0.$$

This is accomplished by setting the values of these three independent variables of the boundary value problem to zero and turning their triggers off; the three components of the departure heliocentric velocity become independent variables instead. The program contains special logic to circumvent the numerical singularity associated with the null primer vector.

3. Launch Asymptote Declination Optimization. This section contains the equations employed in the optimization of the launch asymptote declination. A more thorough exposition of this subject is found in [4], in which some of the ramifications of the theory are discussed. Historically, an incomplete form of this analysis was first published in the appendix of [1].

The assumed spacecraft and propulsion system models are as described in [1] and will not be repeated here. The launch vehicle payload capability is assumed to follow the simple exponential law

$$m_o = b_1 e^{-(v_c/b_2)} - b_3, \quad (20)$$

where b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 are pre-determined constants for each launch vehicle and v_c is a characteristic speed representative of the energy required to achieve a specific escape trajectory.

The velocity penalty incurred with non-due-East launches from the ETR is shown graphically in Reference [5] as a function of the parking orbit inclination. This velocity penalty Δv_i is adequately approximated with a quadratic curve fit of the form

$$\Delta v_i = c_1 i^2 + c_2 i + c_3 \quad (21)$$

Given a reference orbit inclination i and a circular orbit speed v_o , the velocity penalty Δv_g associated with a non-coplanar departure from this circular orbit to the desired hyperbolic excess velocity at a declination δ is defined as follows. Assuming the line of nodes of this reference orbit is an open variable, one may choose this variable to minimize the angle between the excess velocity and the orbital plane. This minimum angle is $\delta - i$. Gunther^[6] has shown that the minimum incremental velocity required to achieve a given v_∞ along an asymptote not lying in the orbital plane from a specified circular orbit is obtained from the solution to a quartic equation in the sine of the out-of-plane angle. Defining

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \sin(\delta - i); \quad \rho = v_\infty / v_o; \\ p &= s^2(\rho^2 + 4); \\ q &= s^2(1 - s^2)\rho^2; \\ x &= \left[\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3} + q/2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} - \left[\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3} - q/2 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}; \\ y &= \sqrt{\rho^2/4 - x}; \\ w &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\rho/2 + y + \sqrt{(\rho/2 + y)^2 + 4 \left(x/2 + \sqrt{x^2/4 + s^2} \right)} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

then Gunther's solution for the magnitude of the minimum velocity impulse required to accomplish the maneuver is

$$v_g = v_o \sqrt{\rho^2 + 3 - 2 \sqrt{(1 + \rho w - w^2)(2 + \rho w)}}, \quad (23)$$

and the penalty Δv_g is the difference between v_g and the velocity increment required if the out-of-plane angle were zero, i.e.,

$$\Delta v_g = v_g - \left(\sqrt{v_\infty^2 + 2v_o^2} - v_o \right).$$

Thus, the definition of the characteristic speed for those cases in which the asymptote declination lies outside the interval $[-i, i]$ is

$$\begin{aligned} v_c &= \sqrt{v_\infty^2 + 2v_o^2} + \Delta v_i + \Delta v_g \\ &= v_o + v_g + \Delta v_i. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

The transversality conditions which optimize the launch phase are developed as follows. The state and adjoint equations for the problem under consideration are precisely as formulated in [1]. The only difference in the optimality conditions is the format and content of certain of the transversality conditions. Specifically, these differences are due solely to the new definition of v_c which is now a function of the direction of V_∞ as well as its magnitude. Whereas before the differential of v_c was, simply

$$dv_c = (v_\infty / v_c) dv_\infty,$$

it follows from (24) that the equivalent formula now is

$$\begin{aligned} dv_c &= (\partial v_g / \partial v_\infty) dv_\infty + (\partial v_g / \partial \delta) d\delta \\ &\quad + (\partial v_g / \partial i + \partial \Delta v_i / \partial i) di \end{aligned}$$

where, from (21)

$$\partial \Delta v_i / \partial i = 2c_1 i + c_2,$$

and, from (22) and (23),

$$\partial v_g / \partial i = - \partial v_g / \partial \delta.$$

The derivation of the partial derivatives $\partial v_g / \partial v_\infty$ and $\partial v_g / \partial \delta$ is straightforward although somewhat cumbersome. The equations for these partial

derivatives are as follows:

$$\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial v_\infty} = \frac{v_o^2}{v_g} \left\{ \rho \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v_\infty} - \frac{w(3+2\rho w - w^2)(\partial \rho / \partial v_\infty) + (3\rho + 2\rho^2 w - 3\rho w^2 - 4w)(\partial w / \partial v_\infty)}{2\sqrt{(1+\rho w - w^2)(2+\rho w)}} \right\},$$

$$\frac{\partial v_g}{\partial \delta} = - \frac{v_o^2 (3\rho + 2\rho^2 w - 3\rho w^2 - 4w)}{2v_g \sqrt{(1+\rho w - w^2)(2+\rho w)}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \delta},$$

where

$$\partial \rho / \partial v_\infty = 1/v_o,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v_\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v_\infty} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v_\infty} + \left[\left(1 + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2/4+s^2}} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial v_\infty} + \left(\frac{\rho}{2} + y \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v_\infty} \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v_\infty} \right) \right] / (2w - \rho/2 - y) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial \delta} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} + \left[\frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} + \frac{x(\partial x / \partial \delta) + 4s(\partial s / \partial \delta)}{2\sqrt{x^2/4+s^2}} + \left(\frac{\rho}{2} + y \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} \right] / (2w - \rho/2 - y) \right\},$$

$$\partial s / \partial \delta = \cos(\delta - i),$$

$$\partial y / \partial v_\infty = \left[(\rho/2) \partial \rho / \partial v_\infty - \partial x / \partial v_\infty \right] / 2y,$$

$$\partial y / \partial \delta = - (\partial x / \partial \delta) / 2y,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{(q/2)(\partial q / \partial u) + (p/3)^2(\partial p / \partial u)}{\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3}} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial u} \right] \left[\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3} + q/2 \right]^{-2/3} \\ - \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{(q/2)(\partial q / \partial u) + (p/3)^2(\partial p / \partial u)}{\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3}} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial u} \right] \left[\sqrt{(q/2)^2 + (p/3)^3} - q/2 \right]^{-2/3}, \end{aligned}$$

with $u = v_{\infty}$ or δ ,

$$\partial q / \partial v_{\infty} = 2\rho s^2 (1 - s^2) (\partial \rho / \partial v_{\infty}) ,$$

$$\partial q / \partial \delta = 2\rho^2 s (1 - 2s^2) (\partial s / \partial \delta) ,$$

$$\partial p / \partial v_{\infty} = 2\rho s^2 (\partial \rho / \partial v_{\infty}) ,$$

$$\partial p / \partial \delta = 2s(\rho^2 + 4) (\partial s / \partial \delta) .$$

This concludes the computation of these two partial derivatives. Some symbols used in this section of the document apply to this section only; for example, p and q here are intermediate quantities in the analysis, and have no relation to power or degradation factor discussed elsewhere.

The differential of g , the reference thrust acceleration, is

$$dg = - (g/m_o) dm_o$$

where

$$dm_o = - (b_1/b_2) e^{-(v_c/b_2)} dv_c ,$$

and the differential of V_{∞} may be written

$$dV_{\infty} = (V_{\infty}/v_{\infty}) dv_{\infty} + (\bar{n}_p \times V_{\infty}) d\alpha + [(V_{\infty} \times \bar{n}_p) \times V_{\infty} / |V_{\infty} \times \bar{n}_p|] d\delta ,$$

where \bar{n}_p is a unit vector along the North Pole and α is the geocentric right ascension of V_{∞} , and therefore the transversality conditions associated with V_{∞} are as follows:

For optimum launch parking orbit inclination:

$$f(\partial \Delta v_i / \partial i - \partial v_g / \partial \delta) = 0. \quad (25)$$

For optimum launch excess speed:

$$f(\partial v_g / \partial v_\infty) - (\Lambda_o \cdot V_\infty) / v_\infty = 0. \quad (26)$$

For optimum launch asymptote declination:

$$f(\partial v_g / \partial \delta) - \Lambda_o \cdot [(V_\infty \times \bar{n}_p) \times V_\infty / |V_\infty \times \bar{n}_p|] = 0. \quad (27)$$

For optimum launch asymptote right ascension:

$$- \Lambda_o \cdot (\bar{n}_p \times V_\infty) = 0. \quad (28)$$

In the above equations f is given by

$$f = [k_s + k_t - (1 + k_t) \nu_f - g \lambda_g / m_o] dm_o / dv_c$$

Due to the complexity of the equations defining $\partial v_g / \partial \delta$, the solution of equation (25) for the optimum value of i must be obtained using an iterative technique.

The approach to the solution of the problem as formulated above differs in three basic respects from that of the problem where asymptote declination is ignored: (1) the condition (25) must be solved for the optimum parking orbit inclination, given values of v_∞ and δ ; (2) the asymptote declination δ must be introduced as an independent parameter and (27) added as an end condition of the problem; and (3) the evaluation of V_∞ becomes somewhat more involved. The computation of V_∞ given v_∞ , Λ_o and δ , proceeds as follows: Denote as ϵ the obliquity of the ecliptic such that the matrix

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \epsilon & -\sin \epsilon \\ 0 & \sin \epsilon & \cos \epsilon \end{bmatrix},$$

operating on a vector expressed in ecliptic Cartesian coordinates yields the same vector in Earth equatorial coordinates. Then the right ascension α_λ of the initial primer Λ_o may be written

$$\alpha_\lambda = \tan^{-1} \left[(\lambda_{yo} \cos \epsilon - \lambda_{zo} \sin \epsilon) / \lambda_{xo} \right],$$

where λ_{xo} , λ_{yo} , λ_{zo} are the given ecliptic coordinates of Λ_o . Then, the right ascension of the asymptote is set

$$\alpha = \alpha_\lambda \text{ or } \alpha = \alpha_\lambda + \pi,$$

and V_∞ is evaluated

$$V_\infty = v_\infty \Phi^T \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \delta \\ \sin \alpha \cos \delta \\ \sin \delta \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. Extra-Ecliptic Missions. An additional set of boundary conditions has been added to the program for simulating extra-ecliptic missions.

The original set of boundary conditions is given on pp. 25-26 of reference [1], which is now invoked by employing the program input quantity $\text{IOUT} = 1$ and corresponds to i , e , and r_p specified, Ω and ω optimized and $f = 0$, where i is inclination to the ecliptic, e is eccentricity, r_p is perihelion distance, Ω is ascending node angle, ω is argument of perihelion, and f is true anomaly, all evaluated at the final time.

The new set of end conditions for extra-ecliptic missions is invoked by $\text{IOUT} = 2$ and is similar to the original set except that the final true anomaly is optimized rather than specified as zero, which corresponds to having the spacecraft arrive at the optimum point of the extra-ecliptic orbit rather than being constrained to arrive at perihelion. The specified final conditions are i , e , and a , where a is the final semi-major axis (in place of r_p). Ω and ω are optimized

as before, using the transversality conditions

$$T(\Omega) = \bar{k} \cdot C = 0 \quad (29)$$

$$T(\omega) = \bar{h} \cdot C = 0 \quad (30)$$

which are identical to equations (47) and (48) of reference [1]. $C = R \times \dot{\Lambda} - \dot{R} \times \Lambda$ is the vector constant of the motion on a given trajectory segment, \bar{h} is a unit vector along the angular momentum of the final orbit, and \bar{k} is the z-axis unit vector. Optimizing f is accomplished by satisfying the transversality condition associated with f :

$$T(f) = \frac{\mu}{r} (\Lambda \cdot R) + r^2 (\dot{\Lambda} \cdot \dot{R}) = 0 \quad (31)$$

The program attempts to satisfy equations (29), (30), and (31) directly, since no closed-form solution has yet been found for casting these end conditions in the form of ΔR and $\Delta \dot{R}$ similar to equations (54) and (55) of reference [1]. These end conditions possess poor convergence properties, a fact which the authors have experienced directly in attempting to obtain converged solutions using IOUT = 2.

5. Multiple Target Missions - Errata. Two equations in the section, Extension of Formulation for Multiple-Target Missions of reference [1] are in error. Equation (116) of reference [1] should read

$$\begin{aligned} \pi = & j_r m_{rs} + m_o \left\{ k_s + k_t - (1 + k_t) \nu_n + j_r (1 + k_{rt}) e_x \left[(1 + j_t k_t) \nu_n \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - j_t k_t \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_{\text{samp } i} - k_{\text{drop } i}) \right) \right] + (1 + k_t) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{\text{samp } i} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - k_t \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{\text{drop } i} \right\} + m_{ps} \left[1 - j_r j_{ps} (1 + k_{rt}) e_x \right] \end{aligned}$$

and equation (117) should read

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_{m_o} = \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial m_o} = & k_s + k_t + j_p \frac{\alpha g c}{2\eta} - (1+k_t) \nu_n + (1+k_t) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{sami} \\
 & - k_t \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} k_{dropi} + g_x \left[(1+j_t k_t) \nu_n - j_t k_t \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (k_{sami} - k_{dropi}) \right) \right. \\
 & \left. - j_p j_{ps} \frac{\alpha g c}{2\eta} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

C. AUXILIARY COMPUTATIONS

This section presents equations employed in computations which are made after the iteration sequence involving the primary target is completed.

1. Additional Block Print Variables. A standard print block is employed for printing information at various points along a trajectory. Each standard block contains a total of forty parameters, which are described in [1].

The standard block may be augmented in two ways. When power degradation, as indicated by the input variable TPOWER, is simulated, a single line of information is automatically added to each block, as displayed in the Sample Problems and Results section, Case B, Comet Rendezvous Mission. When the input variable MPRINT is 2 or 3, three extra lines of information are generated per block, as displayed in the Sample Problems and Results section, Case C, Multiple Ballistic Swingby Mission. These two types of additionally printed lines may appear simultaneously.

(a). Power Degradation. The single line of power degradation information contains eight parameters as follows:

S	Degradation time, s , since departure, in days, given by expression (4).
LS	Degradation time adjoint variable, λ_s .
DENSITY	Density parameter, d , used in expression (9) for the power ratio γ , and given by expression (1), in AU^{-2} .
DPOWER	$\partial \gamma / \partial r$, in AU^{-1} .
DPOWD	$\partial \gamma / \partial d$.
DEGRAD	The degradation factor, q , given by expression (6).
CHI	Solar array orientation angle χ as given by, for example, expression (19), in degrees.

CHI REF Solar array orientation angle which the arrays would have if oriented for maximum power, in degrees.

(b). Target-Relative Coordinates and Comet Magnitudes. The three extra lines which may appear via using MPRINT contain the following information:

R1 REL	Cartesian components of current spacecraft position vector, with respect to the <u>next</u> astronomical body to be encountered along the trajectory in a moving coordinate system generated by that body, with the x-axis pointing outward along the body's heliocentric radius vector, the y-axis in the body's orbit plane in the direction of the body's motion, and the z-axis completing the right-handed orthogonal system, in kilometers, with the origin of coordinates at the body.
R2 REL	
R3 REL	
V1 REL	Cartesian components of current spacecraft velocity vector, in kilometers/second, in the target-relative coordinate system described directly above (see R1 REL).
V2 REL	
V3 REL	
RMAG REL	Magnitude of R1 REL, R2 REL, R3 REL, in kilometers.
VMAG REL	Magnitude of V1 REL, V2 REL, V3 REL, in kilometers/second.
S/C NUC MAG	Nuclear magnitude (of comet) of the next astronomical body to be encountered along the trajectory, as seen by the spacecraft.

$$M_N = M_o + M_1 \log_{10} |R - R_{\text{targ}}| + M_2 \log_{10} |R_{\text{targ}}| \\ + .03 \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{R_{\text{targ}} \cdot (R_{\text{targ}} - R)}{|R_{\text{targ}}| |R_{\text{targ}} - R|} \right] C^\circ$$

where M_o , M_1 , and M_2 are magnitude constants
(Continued on next page)

S/C NUC MAG (continued)	associated with the target, and C^0 is the radians-to-degrees conversion factor. The arc-cosine term is the phase angle.
S/C TOT MAG	Total magnitude of the next astronomical body to be encountered along the trajectory, as seen by the spacecraft.
	$M_T = M_3 + M_4 \log_{10} R - R_{\text{targ}} + M_5 \log_{10} R_{\text{targ}} $ <p>where M_3, M_4, and M_5 are magnitude constants associated with the target.</p>
GEO NUC MAG	Same as S/C NUC MAG, except as seen by the Earth.
GEO TOT MAG	Same as S/C TOT MAG, except as seen by the Earth.
ANG(V, R)	Angle which (V1 REL, V2 REL, V3 REL) makes with the positive x-axis in the target-relative coordinate system described under R1 REL, in degrees.
	$\text{ANG}(V, R) = \cos^{-1} (V1 \text{ REL}/VMAG \text{ REL})$
ANG(V, XY)	Angle which (V1 REL, V2 REL, V3 REL) makes with the xy plane in the target-relative coordinate system described under R1 REL, in degrees.
	$\text{ANG}(V, XY) = \sin^{-1} (V3 \text{ REL}/VMAG \text{ REL})$
R1 REL ECL R2 REL ECL R3 REL ECL	Same as R1 REL, R2 REL, R3 REL except expressed in the ecliptic coordinate system of date.
V1 REL ECL V2 REL ECL V3 REL ECL	Same as V1 REL, V2 REL, V3 REL except expressed in the ecliptic coordinate system of date.
RMAG ECL	Magnitude of R1 REL ECL, R2 REL ECL, R3 REL ECL, in kilometers.
VMAG ECL	Magnitude of V1 REL ECL, V2 REL ECL, V3 REL ECL, in kilometers/second.

2. Swingby Continuation Analysis. Auxiliary computations are optionally provided, invoked by the NAMELIST input vector MOPT4, whereby ballistic swingbys past the primary target may be simulated.

In one mode of program operation, invoked by $\text{MOPT4}(1) > 0$, single swingbys past the primary target may be simulated to up to ten post-swingby targets per case.

In another mode of program operation, invoked by $\text{MOPT4}(1) < 0$, multiple swingbys along a single trajectory may be simulated, first swinging past the primary target and then subsequently swinging past more targets downstream along the trajectory. One multiple swingby trajectory may be simulated per case.

In either mode of operation, the following basic assumptions are made. The swingby continuation computations are independent of the trajectory leg leading up to the swingby target, which may consist of an optimized electric propulsion trajectory segment (if the swingby target is the primary target), except that the arrival V_∞ and arrival time at the swingby target are used in the determination of the swingby passage conditions. Each swingby maneuver is calculated under the assumption of the patched-conic approximation, and the swingby planet's sphere-of-influence is assumed to have zero radius as seen from interplanetary space and infinite radius as seen from the planetary vantage point. The passage time in the swingby planet's sphere-of-influence is neglected (taken to be zero in the heliocentric frame).

Each swingby maneuver may be either unpowered or powered, and these two cases are discussed in the following sections. Since the unpowered swingby solutions are embedded in the wider class of powered-swingby solutions, tending to appear in pairs which are separated by a region of braking powered swingbys, the more general case of powered swingbys is discussed first.

(a). **Powered Swingbys.** This type of swingby maneuver is restricted to occur at the mutual perifoci of the approach and departure hyperbolic arcs; the powered phase is impulsive and the thrust is colinear (pro or con) to the velocity at closest approach. Whether the swingby is powered or unpowered, the trajectory segment leading up to the swingby planet has been pre-determined, this being the method by which the program has been designed to obtain swingby solutions. Therefore the swingby time and the arrival hyperbolic excess velocity $V_{\infty A}$ are known. In the following analysis, subscript A pertains to arrival at the swingby planet and subscript D pertains to departure.

A basic assumption of the powered swingby problem posed here is that the flight time from the swingby planet to the next target is specified. This being so, the program is able to converge, by iteration, on some ballistic trajectory from the swingby planet to the next target having the specified transfer time, implying that the departure hyperbolic excess velocity $V_{\infty D}$ at the swingby planet is thereby determined. Therefore, the heliocentric trajectory before and after the swingby planet is determined, and it then remains to perform the required computations pertaining to the hyperbolic arcs within the swingby planet's sphere of influence.

The closest approach distance is found by iteration as follows. Let

$$\alpha_A = 1 + \frac{r_p v_{\infty A}^2}{\mu}$$

and

$$\alpha_D = 1 + \frac{r_p v_{\infty D}^2}{\mu}$$

where $v_{\infty A} = |V_{\infty A}|$, $v_{\infty D} = |V_{\infty D}|$, r_p is the (unknown) passage distance, and μ is the swingby planet's gravitational parameter. Then the approach and departure hyperbolic bend angles are given by

$$\frac{\delta_A}{2} = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \alpha_A = \sin^{-1} (1/\alpha_A)$$

$$\frac{\delta_D}{2} = \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} \alpha_D = \sin^{-1} (1/\alpha_D)$$

and these must sum up to the total bend angle, which is specified in terms of $V_{\infty A}$ and $V_{\infty D}$:

$$\delta_T = \frac{\delta_A}{2} + \frac{\delta_D}{2} = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{V_{\infty A} \cdot V_{\infty D}}{V_{\infty A} V_{\infty D}} \right]$$

Therefore, using r_p as the independent variable, the zero of the quantity

$$F = \sin^{-1} (1/\alpha_A) + \sin^{-1} (1/\alpha_D) - \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{V_{\infty A} \cdot V_{\infty D}}{V_{\infty A} V_{\infty D}} \right]$$

is obtained by Newton's iteration, using the derivative

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial r_p} = \left(\frac{-1}{\mu} \right) \left[\frac{v_{\infty A}^2 / \alpha_A}{\sqrt{\alpha_A^2 - 1}} + \frac{v_{\infty D}^2 / \alpha_D}{\sqrt{\alpha_D^2 - 1}} \right]$$

When the iteration is converged, the passage distance r_p is in hand, and the impulsive velocity increment is computed,

$$\Delta v = \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{r_p} + v_{\infty D}^2} - \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{r_p} + v_{\infty A}^2}$$

where the square-root-quantities are the hyperbolic speeds at closest approach.

The remaining parameters defining the planetocentric transfer are computed as follows. The inclination of the swingby orbit plane to the planet's equator is given by

$$i = \cos^{-1} (\bar{h} \cdot \bar{n}_p)$$

where \bar{h} is the unit vector along the angular momentum of the hyperbolic passage trajectory and \bar{n}_p is a unit vector pointing toward the swingby planet's north pole.

The ascending node angle of the swingby orbit plane is computed as

$$\Omega = \tan^{-1} (-h_x/h_y)$$

and is placed in the proper quadrant by using the system library routine DATAN2.

The argument of perifocus is given by

$$\omega = \cos^{-1} (\hat{r}_p \cdot \hat{r}_n)$$

where \hat{r}_p is the unit vector pointing toward the closest approach point and \hat{r}_n is the unit vector lying along the line of nodes and pointing toward the ascending node. This is adjusted for the proper quadrant by the test,

$$\text{If } h_z (\hat{r}_n \times \hat{r}_p)_z < 0, \quad \omega \rightarrow 2\pi - \omega$$

In the right-handed planetary reference frame, the z-axis is toward the planet's north and the x-axis points toward the ascending node of the planet's equator on the ecliptic plane.

(b). Unpowered Swingbys. This type of swingby maneuver is considered to be a powered swingby having $\Delta v = 0$. The program adjusts the post-swingby heliocentric trajectory segment, by iteration, until the swingby departure V_∞ magnitude equals the given arrival V_∞ magnitude. The primary independent variable in this iteration is the post-swingby transfer time to the specified target, which was held constant in the powered swingby case. Thus $v_{\infty D} = v_{\infty A} = v_\infty$, and the swingby passage distance is obtained from the formula,

$$r_p = \frac{\mu}{v_\infty^2} \left(\frac{2v_\infty}{|V_{\infty A} - V_{\infty D}|} - 1 \right)$$

The other orbital parameters are obtained from the same relations given above in the section, Powered Swingbys.

The program can generate multiple-revolution ballistic arcs, and a particular solution obtained by the program may not be unique, even for the same transfer time. All solutions are reachable, however, by means of inputting an appropriate initial velocity guess for the trajectory segment in question.

III. PROGRAM INPUT

The following consists of a complete description of program inputs. With respect to the basic HILTOP report [1], several input quantities have been added, some have been deleted, and some definitions have been modified. The input quantities which have been deleted are CALPHA, DIGIT, HALT, and WEIGHT, and so these names must no longer appear in NAMELIST MINPUT input data sets. CALPHA has been replaced by ALPHAA and ALPHAT. Also, $Y_i(4)$ and $Y_i(5)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 70$ have been deleted (See the description of "dependent parameters" in the section just ahead, Definitions of Input Parameters) and should therefore also be removed from input data sets.

A. NAMELIST

Inputs to HILTOP are given through the NAMELIST feature of the IBM Fortran IV programming language. The input NAMELIST is named MINPUT, and every input required or used in the program is declared by name in the list. The general form for assigning an input value to a quantity is, simply,

$$\text{NAME} = \text{VALUE}$$

where NAME is the name assigned to the variable and is included in the NAMELIST, and VALUE is a numerical or logical quantity consistent in form (i.e., logical, integer, or real) with NAME. Unless otherwise specified, all MINPUT names commencing with one of the letters I through N represent integers, whereas all names commencing with one of the letters A through H or O through Z are double precision floating point numbers. Each NAMELIST case must begin with the characters

$$\&\text{MINPUT}$$

commencing in card column 2 and followed by at least one blank, and end with the characters

$$\&\text{END}$$

preceded by at least one blank. Card column 1 is ignored on all NAMELIST input cards. Multiple data assignments on a single card are permissible if separated by commas. Blanks in the variable field, VALUE, are taken as zeroes. A comma following the last VALUE on a card is optional on the IBM system. The order of the input data assignments is arbitrary; i.e., they need not be in the same order as listed in the NAMELIST. In fact, there is no requirement that any specific input parameter be represented in the input data set. If no value is included in the inputs for a particular parameter, the default value is used (see Default Values). For other details regarding the NAMELIST feature, the reader is referred to the IBM System 360/Fortran IV

Language manual. NAMELIST cases may be stacked back-to-back indefinitely.
A single NAMELIST error may wipe-out the remaining NAMELIST inputs.

B. DEFINITIONS OF INPUT PARAMETERS

Specific examples of the program inputs are given in the Sample Problems and Results section. Default-values of inputs are given in the next section.

The program inputs, in alphabetical order, are:

AAI	Desired final extra-ecliptic inclination. Related to AE, AR, and IOUT. [deg]
AE	Desired final extra-ecliptic eccentricity. Related to AAI, AR, and IOUT.
ALPHAA	Specific mass of solar arrays, α_a . [kg/kw]
ALPHAT	Specific mass of thruster subsystem, α_t . [kg/kw]
ALTITU	This input variable is associated with program logic which has not been kept up-to-date, specifically, logic pertaining to optimum departure of a NERVA-type rocket from Earth orbit. This variable should be ignored.
AN	Trajectory-integration exponent in expression (37) of reference [1].
AR	Desired final extra-ecliptic perihelion distance. Related to AAI, AE, and IOUT. [AU]
ASOL	Array of five elements consisting of the solar power law coefficients a_i in expression (17) of reference [1]. ASOL(1) > 0 tells the program to use the input coefficients rather than the internal coefficients. The coefficients are normalized internally, and the program executes the iterations to produce the required remarkable points of the power curve (which are printed).
BI	Efficiency coefficient b in expression (15) of reference [1]. Related to DI and EI.
B1 B2 B3	Launch vehicle coefficients b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 in expression (2) of reference [1]. Used only if MBOOST is negative. [kg, m/sec, kg]

CNI	Inclination to ecliptic of primary-target orbit. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to ECI, OMI, SAI, SOI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [deg]
CNIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Inclinations to ecliptic of intermediate-target orbits. Input CNIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to ECIX, OMIX, SAIX, SOIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [deg]
CSTR	Structural factor, k_s , in expression (7) of reference [1].
CTANK	Propellant tankage factor, k_t , in expression (6) of reference [1].
CTRET	Retro tankage factor, k_{rt} , in expression (10) of reference [1].
DI	Efficiency coefficient d in expression (15) of reference [1]. Related to BI and EI. [km/sec]
DMRETR	Retro engine mass, m_{rs} , in expression (10) of reference [1]. [kg]
DPOW	Ratio of housekeeping power p_h to reference power p_{ref} . The power transmitted to the propulsion system is that generated by the arrays less housekeeping power which is constant along the trajectory. The power output of the arrays normal to the sun at 1 AU is $p_{ref} + p_h$.
ECI	Eccentricity of primary-target orbit. Must be less than unity. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, OMI, SAI, SOI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD.
ECIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Eccentricities of intermediate-target orbits. Input ECIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, OMIX, SAIX, SOIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX.
EI	Efficiency coefficient e in expression (15) of reference [1]. Related to BI and DI.

EMUODD	Gravitational constant of primary-target. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to ECI, CNI, OMI, SAI, SOI, TPI, and RADODD. [m^3/sec^2]
EMUODX	Array of five elements pertaining to the gravitational constants of intermediate-targets. These inputs must be ignored at present.
GAMMAX	Maximum permissible value of the power function γ when MODE = 5. At solar distances less than the value for which $\gamma = \text{GAMMAX}$, the solar arrays are assumed to be tilted such that γ is maintained at the limiting value.
GAP	Propulsion-corner proximity tolerance-interval, $\Delta\sigma$. See the discussion in the section Avoiding Corners in the Propulsion-time Function in reference [1]. Whenever the thrust switch function σ grazes the zero-axis within the tolerance $ \Delta\sigma $ on any trajectory, an internal counter is incremented, and the trajectory is considered to be in the neighborhood of a propulsion-time corner. Positive value of GAP causes forced-thrusting case to be inserted, negative value causes bypass to next case, whenever the internal counter reaches the related input variable NHUNG.
HOURL	Hour-of-day of reference date (e.g., 17.342D0). Related to MYEAR, MONTH, and MDAY.
IBAL	Ballistic option indicator. Setting IBAL $\neq 0$ invokes option 1 discussed in the section Ballistic Trajectory Option of reference [1].
INTPR	Indicator which specifies print-length when the iteration in subroutine INTERP fails. Value of 0 causes short-print and 1 causes detailed-print.
IOUT	Extra-ecliptic mission indicator. IOUT = 1 or 2 indicates that extra-ecliptic target conditions are desired, in which the iterator dependent variable triggers Y1(2) through Y6(2) are set equal to 1, and for which the input LAUNCH (which see) should probably be set to 1, and parameters related to LAUNCH also set appropriately. Ordinarily MOPT2 = 3. No retro stage may be employed. (Continued on next page).

IOUT	= 1	i, e, r_p specified; f = 0.
(cont)	= 2	i, e, a specified; f optimized.

In the above, i = final extra-ecliptic inclination, e = final eccentricity, r_p = final perihelion distance, a = final semi-major axis, and f = true anomaly at the final time. Final Ω and ω are optimized in both cases. Related to AE, AR, and AAI.

IRK Numerical integration option (currently not used).

IRL Primer-origin-proximity step-size-control indicator. Value of zero causes bypass of control, leaving the step-size Δu constant. See discussion in the section, Integration (Thrust) of reference [1].

IROT A non-zero value of IROT causes the input ecliptic projection of the primer vector and its time derivative to be rotated about the z-axis through an angle equal to the difference in longitudes of the spacecraft between the last trajectory of the previous case (or zero if no previous case) and the first trajectory of the current case. This feature permits one to use the initial adjoint variables from a 2-dimensional trajectory as the initial-guess inputs for a 3-dimensional trajectory using the ephemeris option. IROT must be set back to zero to avoid undesirable rotations on subsequent cases.

ISPIN Spinner indicator. Not used at present.

ITF Provides normal termination conditions for runs which require more machine time than is estimated. The value specifies the number of machine-time seconds (CPU and I/O) required to execute the summary trajectory after halting the iteration-sequence. [sec] Does not apply if subroutine REMTIM is dummied.

ITPRNT Indicator for special print from MINMX3 iterator. Non-zero value invokes print.

JPP Jettison indicator j_{ps} for electric propulsion system prior to primary-target retro-maneuver, as used in expression (8) of reference [1]. (Continued on next page).

JPP = 0 Propulsion system not jettisoned
 (cont) = 1 Propulsion system jettisoned prior to retro maneuver.

JPRINT Unit 11 printout-length indicator. A value of zero causes the iterator independent and dependent variables to be output only for each summary-trajectory; a value of one causes the same output additionally at each iteration of an iteration-sequence.

JT Jettison indicator j_t for electric propulsion tankage prior to primary-target retro-maneuver, as used in expression (8) of reference [1].
 = 0 Tankage not jettisoned
 = 1 Tankage jettisoned prior to retro-maneuver.

KPART Option for automatically selecting improved independent parameter perturbations for generating the iterator's partial derivative matrix. The option is invoked by setting $KPART = N$ ($N > 0$), where N is the maximum number of allowed steps, as discussed in the section, Perturbation Step Size Selector of reference [1]. $KPART$ must be set back to zero if not desired on subsequent cases.

LAUNCH Launch mode selector, pertaining to the optimization of the departure asymptote declination, invoked by $LAUNCH = 1$. Related to $X10$, $Y10$, $X17$, and $Y17$.

LOADX Intermediate-target initial-guess feature. Should be used with $NSET(5) = 1$, and then set to zero on the subsequent case. A non-zero value of $LOADX$ will invoke this feature, whereby the primer Λ and its derivative $\dot{\Lambda}$ will be loaded into the iterator independent-variable arrays at each intermediate-target (Continued on next page).

LOADX (cont) provided that the trigger of the independent variable is on. The sole purpose of this capability is merely to generate an initial-guess for a multiple-target mission, where the values loaded into the iterator arrays represent continuous $\dot{\Lambda}$ and $\ddot{\Lambda}$ at each target.

MAXHAM Maximum number of times that the program will print the warning message BAD HAMILTONIAN on any given computer run.

MBOOST Launch vehicle selector.

= 0	ATLAS (SLV3X)/CENTAUR
1	TITAN III C
2	TITAN III C (1207)
3	TITAN III X/CENTAUR
4	TITAN III X (1207)
5	TITAN III X (1207)/CENTAUR
6	SATURN IB/LM
7	SATURN IB/CENTAUR
8	SATURN IC/SIVB/CENTAUR
9	TITAN III X (1205)/CENTAUR
10	TITAN III B (CORE)/CENTAUR
11	TITAN III D (1205)/CENTAUR
12	DELTA
13	TITAN III D
14	TITAN III D (1205)/CENTAUR/TE364 (2250)
15	TITAN III E/CENTAUR
16	SHUTTLE/TRANSTAGE
17	SHUTTLE/DELTA
18	SHUTTLE/AGENA
19	SHUTTLE/CENTAUR
20	SHUTTLE/CENTAUR/BURNER II (2300)
NEG	Use input booster coefficients b_1 , b_2 , and b_3 .

MDAY Day-of-month of reference date (e.g., 26). Related to MYEAR, MONTH and HOUR.

MODE Power variation option selector. The value of MODE is equal to the option-number of the power-curve, discussed in the section, Electric Propulsion System of reference [1] (which see). Possibly related to ASOL and GAMMAX. MODE = 1 has been eliminated.

MONTH Month-of-year of reference date (e.g., 8). Related to MYEAR, MDAY, and HOUR.

MOPT Ballistic option indicator. Using MOPT invokes option 2, discussed in the section, Ballistic Trajectory Option, of reference [1], as follows:

- = 0 No action (use input Λ_o , $\dot{\Lambda}_o$, and $v_{\infty o}$).
- = 1 Generate ballistic solution with flyby end conditions.
- = 2 Generate ballistic solution with orbiter end conditions.

Related to REVS.

MOPTX Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. This array specifies the target-number, or planet-number, of the successive intermediate-targets, and a value of zero indicates absence of the intermediate-target. A zero-entry must not precede a non-zero entry. Planet selection is the same as for MOPT2. MOPTX(1) pertains to iterator parameters X41-X50 and Y41-Y50; MOPTX(2) pertains to X51-X60 and Y51-Y60; and MOPTX(3) pertains to X61-X70 and Y61-Y70. Times at the targets are X48, X58, and X68. Not to be used unless MOPT2 \neq 0.

MOPT2 Launch planet number and ephemeris-option indicator.

- = 0 Analytical planetary ephemeris is not used.
- \neq 0 Analytical planetary ephemeris is used and the specific launch planet is selected as follows: (Continued on next page).

= 1 Mercury	= 14 Icarus (1978)*
2 Venus	15 Eros
3 Earth	16 Geographos (1983)*
4 Mars	17 Encke (1977)*
5 Jupiter	18 Encke (1984)*
6 Saturn	19 Encke (1987)*
7 Uranus	20 Halley
8 Neptune	21 Betulia
9 Pluto	22 Toro (1983)*
10 Ceres	23 Pallas
11 Input Target**	24 Juno
12 D'Arrest (1982)*	25 Vesta
13 Encke (1980)*	26 Astraea

*Year-value indicates apparition for which internal orbital elements are most accurate.

**Input corresponding orbital elements (see CNI, CNIX). None are available for the launch planet.

MOPT2	= 27 Hebe
(cont)	28 Iris
	29 Flora
	30 Achilles
	31 Amor
	32 Hidalgo
	33 Alinda
	34 Grigg-Skjellerup (1977)*
	35 Kopff
	36 Grigg-Skjellerup (1982)*
	37 Ganymed
	38 Ivar
	39 Beira
	40 Kepler
	41 Giacobini-Zinner (1985)*
	42 Borrelly (1987)*
	43 Tempel II (1988)*
	44 Tempel II (1983)*
	45 Tuttle-Giacobini-Kresak
	46 Schaumasse
	47 Honda-Mrkos-Pajdusakova
	48 Giacobini-Zinner (1979)*
	49 Icarus (1987)*
	50 Toro (1987)*
	51 Geographos (1987)*

*Year-value indicates apparition for which internal orbital elements are most accurate.

MOPT3 Planet number of primary-target. Planet selection is the same as for MOPT2. If ephemeris is not used, MOPT3 is used only for retro-stage mass computations.

MOPT4 Array of ten elements, specifying up to ten post-swingby targets. Planet selection is the same as for MOPT2, and a value of zero indicates the absence of a post-swingby target. A negative value in MOPT4(1) selects multiple ballistic swingbys, rather than a set of single swingbys in which case also set MAXHAM = 0. Negative values (in absolute value) produce planet selection the same as for MOPT2. When MOPT4(1) < 0, the remaining elements of MOPT4(i) may be positive or negative. See the section, Swingby Continuation Analysis for details and Sample Case C for an example-case. Should be used only for primary-target flyby missions. Related to T2, MSWING, NSWING and XSWING.

MPOW Flag used in conjunction with the solar array degradation option. Value of zero results in the optimum orientation of the arrays relative to the sun line. A non-zero value forces the arrays to an orientation yielding the maximum power achievable at that instant. Related to TPOWER.

MPRINT Indicator for printing the summary-trajectory (final trajectory of a case) as a function of time or for invoking extra printout.

- = 0 Small-size block print at thrust switch points only (SWITCH POINT SUMMARY page).
- = 1 Same as = 0, except expands to become a standard print-block of parameters for each computed point along the trajectory, including the trajectory extension controlled by the input variable TGO.
- = 2 Same as = 0, except each block contains extra lines consisting of target-relative coordinates and target magnitudes.
- = 3 Combination of =1 and =2.

MPUNCH Punched-card and trajectory-tape generation control.

- = 0 No special output.
- 1 Punch final values of independent parameters.
- 2 In addition, punch selected mission analysis parameters used for graphic documentation or other purposes.
- < 0 and > -100 Punch trajectory output used with the ASTEA program. The absolute value of MPUNCH determines the frequency of trajectory points output.
- ≤ -101 Trajectory tape output used with the ASTEA program. The absolute value less 100 determines the frequency of trajectory points output. Related to NTAPE.

MREAD Card input option (iterator independent variables)

= 0 No special cards input.

1 The independent variables generated by a previous run by the MPUNCH option are input following the NAMELIST case, as discussed in the section, Program Output, of reference [1].

MSWING Array of ten elements, used only when running multiple-target ballistic swingbys, such that MSWING(i) corresponds to MOPT4(i) and selects the type of swingby maneuver desired at the respective swingby target. Used only if MOPT4(1) < 0. The shooting method (MINMX3 iterator) is used, and values of -1, -2, or -3 correspond to a swingby passage distance initial guess of $r_p = \infty$ (i.e., continuous heliocentric velocity). Each element MSWING(i) may have any of the following values:

= - 1 Go* directly for unpowered swingby; if and only if it fails, go for powered swingby having flight time T2(i) = initial guess.

= - 2 Go directly for powered swingby only, having T2(i) = flight time, of post-swingby leg.

= - 3 Go directly for unpowered swingby; then, whether it succeeds or not, go for powered swingby having T2(i) = flight time.

= - 4 Go directly for unpowered swingby, but using initial velocity guess loaded into XSWING(j, i), j = 1, 2, 3, similar to MSWING(i) = - 1.

= - 5 Same as = - 2, except use initial guess as in = - 4.

*"Go for" means "attempt to obtain (solution)".
Related to MOPT4, T2, XSWING, and NSWING.

MTMASS Mission-type selector pertaining to the primary target.

= 0 Flyby mission

1 Orbiter (high-thrust retro-maneuver without velocity loss).

(Continued on next page).

MTMASS (cont) = 2 Orbiter (high-thrust retro-maneuver with velocity loss).

3 Specified arrival excess speed v_{∞} .

 If $v_{\infty} = 0$, rendezvous mission

 If $v_{\infty} > 0$, controlled flyby mission

 No retro-maneuver in either case.

4 Orbiter (Electric propulsion system performs spiral maneuver. Arrival excess speed v_{∞} must be specified as zero).

Other parameters which may be related to MTMASS are DMRETR, CTRET, RPER, RAP, THRET, SPIRET, JPP, and JT.

MUPDAT Flag indicating whether iterator independent variables at end of one case are to be used as first guesses for next case.

 = 0 Use input initial guesses.

 1 Use independent variables of previous case as first guesses.

MYEAR Year of reference date (e.g., 1982). Related to MONTH, MDAY, and HOUR.

NDIST Identification number of celestial body to be used as the reference for the communication distance and angle measurement printed in the Extremum Point Summary Table. Identification code is the same as for MOPT2.

NHUNG Maximum number of propulsion-corner-proximity occurrences allowed in a given iteration-sequence. Related to GAP.

NORMAL Automatic adjoint-variable scaling.

 = 0 No action.

 1 All Λ and $\dot{\Lambda}$ are scaled such that λ_{ν_0} becomes unity.

NPERF Identification number of end condition that is to be used as the performance index when employing the direct parameter optimization feature (Improve Mode). The identification code is the same as the i in the Y_i end condition array.

NPRINT Print selection flag. Permits selection of amount of printout desired on each case.

- = 0 Print only the case summary.
- 1 Print switching point summary of final trajectory.
- 2 Print MINPUT and case setup.
- 4 Print trajectory summary on each iteration.
- 8 Print partial derivative matrix each iteration.

Combinations of options obtained by summing options desired. If NPRINT > 15, printout consistent with NPRINT = 0 is obtained. If the sign of NPRINT is reversed to negative, the iterator independent and dependent variables additionally are printed for every trajectory which HILTOP generates (including neighboring trajectories).

NSET Iteration-sequence control array.

- NSET(1) Not used for input.
- NSET(2) Not used for input.
- NSET(3) Maximum number of iterations permitted in attempting to satisfy (point) constraints in satisfy mode. If zero, no upper limit imposed.
- NSET(4) Flag indicating whether (point) constraints are to be satisfied prior to entering improve mode.
 - = 0 Satisfy constraints first.
 - 1 Proceed immediately to improve mode.
- NSET(5) Maximum number of iterations permitted after entering improve mode. Setting NSET(5) = 1 causes iterator to be bypassed and computes single trajectory to obtain printout.

NSWING	Swingby continuation analysis option indicator. When zero or positive, NSWING is the number of full revolutions which the post-swingby heliocentric trajectory must have, and subroutine ACONIC (not MINMX3) is used to obtain the solution. When negative, NSWING has the same definition as MSWING (which see), and the MINMX3 iterator is used; NSWING <u>must</u> be used when MOPT4(1) > 0, and <u>may</u> be used when MOPT4(1) < 0. If MOPT4(1) < 0 and MSWING(i) = 0, then MSWING(i) will be set to the value of NSWING. Related to MSWING, MOPT4 and T2.
NSWPAR	<p>Iterator independent-variable perturbation-increment control.</p> <p>= 0 No action.</p> <p>1 Allows the iterator to vary a given independent-variable perturbation Δx whenever a neighboring trajectory is detected which has a different number of thrust switch points than the associated nominal trajectory. Δx is varied until the same number of switch points is achieved.</p>
NTAPE	Specifies the unit-number for the trajectory tape. Pertains to when MPUNCH ≤ -101 .
OMI	Ascending node angle (with respect to vernal equinox) of primary-target orbit. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, SAI, SOI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [deg]
OMIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Ascending node angles of intermediate-target orbits. Input OMIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, ECIX, SAIX, SOIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [deg]
POWFIX	Launch-vehicle-independent (i.e., no launch vehicle) trajectory option in which the value of POWFIX is the spacecraft's reference power. [kw]

PSIGN	Flag defining the sense of the launch hyperbolic excess velocity relative to the initial primer vector. A value of +1. results in the assignment of the geocentric right ascension of the excess velocity equal to that of the initial primer vector. A value of -1. causes the geocentric right ascension of the excess velocity to be 180 degrees from that of the initial primer.
RADODD	Radius of primary target. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, OMI, SAI, SOI, TPI, and EMUODD. [meters]
RADODX	Array of five elements pertaining to the radii of intermediate targets. These inputs are not used at present.
RAP	Apoapse distance of capture orbit about primary target. [planet radii]
REVS	Number of complete revolutions of the ballistic trajectory generated when the associated input MOPT is used. Must be a positive whole number.
RPER	Periapse distance of capture orbit about primary target. [planet radii]
SAI	Semi-major axis of primary-target orbit (must be positive). Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, OMI, SOI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [AU]
SAIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Semi-major axes of intermediate-target orbits (must be positive). Input SAIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, ECIX, OMIX, SOIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [AU]
SOI	Argument of perihelion of primary-target orbit. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, OMI, SAI, TPI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [deg]
SOIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Arguments of perihelion of intermediate-target orbits. Input SOIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, ECIX, OMIX, SAIX, TPIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [deg]

SPIRET	Retro-stage specific impulse (pertaining to the retro-maneuver at the primary target). [sec]
STATE	Array of six elements containing the Cartesian position and velocity components of the primary target. Use only when MOPT2 = 0 and the trigger settings of Y1(2) through Y6(2) are 0 or 1. [AU, AU/tau] (tau = 58.132440991 days)
STEP1	Thrust-phase computation step size, Δu .
STEP2	Coast-phase computation step size, $\Delta \beta$.
TCOAST	Array of twenty elements, consisting of the durations of the coast phases corresponding to the coast-phase start-times input in the associated array TOFF. [days]
TDV	Time of occurrence of an impulsive deep space burn, in days from the start of the trajectory, which may be used only if the entire trajectory is ballistic (i.e., electric propulsion is not permitted with this option, nor is a third intermediate target). Iterator independent variables X64, X65, and X66 must be turned on, as these are used as the Δv vector components of the deep space burn in EMOS. Also, set MAXHAM = 0. The following special feature is available regarding a first intermediate-target. If $1.D5 < TDV < 2.D5$, then the burn occurs (TDV - 1.D5) days after passage of that target; if $TDV > 2.D5$, the burn occurs (TDV - 2.D5) days before passage of that target. [days]
TGO	Ballistic trajectory-extension print option. When zero, no action. When positive, TGO = the number of days that the trajectory is to extend ballistically beyond the primary-target when no swingby-continuation is requested, and ballistically beyond the (last) post-swingby target when swingby-continuation is requested (in addition to the post-swingby trajectory segment itself). Any negative value will invoke printout of only the post-swingby trajectory segment or segments when swingby-continuation is requested. Applies also to trajectories with multiple swingbys. [days]

THRET	Retro-stage thrust, used only when MTMASS = 2. [lbs]
TOFF	Array of twenty elements, consisting of the times, in days from the start of the trajectory, at which imposed coast phases are to begin. Times must be in ascending order. Related to TCOAST. [days]
TPI	Time from reference date (MYEAR, etc.) to perihelion passage, for the primary target. Input only when MOPT3 = 11. Related to CNI, ECI, OMI, SAI, SOI, EMUODD, and RADODD. [days]
TPIX	Array of five elements, the first three of which may be currently used. Times from reference date (MYEAR, etc.) to perihelion passages, for the intermediate targets. Input TPIX(i) only when MOPTX(i) = 11. Related to CNIX, ECIX, OMIX, SAIX, SOIX, EMUODX, and RADODX. [days]
TPOWER	Solar-cell degradation characteristic-time; nuclear electric propulsion radioactive-decay characteristic-time. Related to MPOW. [days]
TSCALE	Iterator dependent-variable tolerance-interval scaling factor; scales all tolerances multiplicatively by the amount TSCALE.
T2	Array of ten elements consisting of initial estimates of swingby-continuation trajectory-segment flight-times, i.e., T2(i) correspond to MOPT4(i). [days]
XANG1	Latitude of the launch site. Used only if LAUNCH is non-zero. Related to XANG2. [deg]
XANG2	Maximum parking orbit inclination, permitted by range safety considerations. Used only if LAUNCH is non-zero. Related to XANG1. [deg]
XSWING	Array of velocity vectors consisting of initial velocity guesses of a given post-swingby trajectory segment. Used only when either NSWING or MSWING has a value of -4 or -5. See especially the description of MSWING = -4. Velocity consists of exactly the same values as found in the V1, V2, V3 locations of the (Continued on next page).

XSWING (cont)	trajectory block print (first block). Related to MSWING, NSWING, MOPT4, and T2. [AU/tau]
X0	Array of seven elements, the first six of which contain the Cartesian position and velocity components of the launch planet. The seventh element is not used for input. Used only when MOPT2 = 0. [AU, AU/tau]

The following describes the iterator independent and dependent variable arrays of the boundary value problem. Input pertaining to the individual independent parameters is contained in the arrays X1 through X70. The independent-parameter arrays have five elements for each variable, as follows (where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 70$):

Xi(1)	Input value of parameter. Must be input regardless of trigger setting. If trigger is on (i.e., $Xi(2) = 1$), input value is used as initial guess of independent parameter and is varied at each subsequent iteration. If trigger is off, the parameter is not used as an independent parameter and is not changed.
Xi(2)	Trigger indicating whether parameter is to be an independent parameter in boundary value problem. <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> $Xi(2) = 0$ Not an independent parameter. (trigger is "off"). 1 Use as independent parameter. (trigger is "on"). </div>
Xi(3)	Maximum change to parameter permitted in a single iteration. Should be a positive quantity. Used only if trigger is on. Units are same as that of the parameter.
Xi(4)	Perturbation increment used to compute partial derivatives by finite differences. Used only if trigger is on. Units are same as that of the parameter.
Xi(5)	Weighting factor. Should be a positive quantity. A value of 1. is generally recommended. The larger the weighting factor, the more the parameter is inhibited from varying. Used only if trigger is on.

The independent variables are as follows:

X1	$\Lambda_o(1)$	} Initial primer vector.
X2	$\Lambda_o(2)$	
X3	$\Lambda_o(3)$	
X4	$\dot{\Lambda}_o(1)$	} Initial primer derivative.
X5	$\dot{\Lambda}_o(2)$	
X6	$\dot{\Lambda}_o(3)$	
X7	$\lambda_{\nu o}$	Initial mass-ratio adjoint-variable.
X8	λ_{τ}	Propulsion-time adjoint-variable.
X9		Not used.
X10	δ	Geocentric declination of launch hyperbolic excess velocity. [deg]

There is no conversion from input to internal units for any of the adjoint variables.

X11	Reference thrust acceleration, g. [m/sec ²]
X12	Electric propulsion system jet exhaust speed, c. [m/sec]
X13	Launch hyperbolic excess speed, $v_{\infty o}$. [m/sec]
X14	Hyperbolic excess speed at primary target, $v_{\infty n}$. [m/sec]
X15	Initial time, t_o , measured from the reference date (MYEAR, etc.). [days]
X16	Time at the primary target, t_n , measured from the reference date (MYEAR, etc.). [days]

X47	Encounter speed at first intermediate target, $v_{\infty 1}$. [m/sec]
X48	Time at the first intermediate target, t_1 , measured from the reference date (MYEAR, etc.). [days]
X49	Sample-mass factor, $k_{\text{samp } 1}$, for sample-retrieval at first intermediate target.
X50	Drop-mass factor, $k_{\text{drop } 1}$, for instrument-package dropoff at first intermediate target.

The independent variables X51 through X60 and X61 through X70 are identical to X41 through X50 except that they pertain to the second and third intermediate targets, respectively. A third intermediate target may not be present when simulating ballistic missions having a deep space burn (See TDV), in which case X64, X65, and X66 are used as follows:

X64	$\Delta \dot{x}$	} Deep-space velocity-increment. [AU/tau]
X65	$\Delta \dot{y}$	
X66	$\Delta \dot{z}$	

Inputs pertaining to the individual dependent parameters are contained in the arrays Y1 through Y70. The dependent-parameter arrays have three elements for each variable, as follows (where $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 70$):

Yi(1)	Desired value of the dependent parameter.
Yi(2)	Trigger. If off (i.e., equal to zero), the parameter is ignored and is not considered a dependent parameter. Then the other two inputs pertaining to the parameter need not be input. If trigger is on (i.e., not equal to zero), the parameter is considered to be a dependent parameter or constraint. Certain of the parameters may have

Yi(2) (cont)	up to three non-zero trigger settings. These will be discussed individually below.
Yi(3)	Tolerance of desired value (full interval width).

It should be noted that the transversality conditions, which comprise some of the parameters, are developed under the assumption that all constraints are of the point constraint type. Therefore, the satisfy-mode is sufficient in solving any optimization problems for which a complete set of transversality conditions is available.

The dependent-parameter arrays are as given below. $T(x)$ represents "the transversality condition associated with x " and the function $T(x)$ will have different values depending upon the constraints imposed on the problem. See NOMENCLATURE of reference [1] for definition of symbols and subscripts.

	<u>Trigger 1</u>		<u>Trigger 2</u>	<u>Trigger 3</u>	
Y1	Δx_n [AU]	,	a [AU]	Solar distance* [AU]	$T(\sigma)$
Y2	Δy_n [AU]	,	e	$T(\theta_t)^*$	$T(\theta_t)$
Y3	Δz_n [AU]	,	i [deg]		$T(t_n)$
Y4	$\Delta \dot{x}_n$ [AU/tau]	,	$T(\Omega)$	$T(\dot{x}_n)$	$T(\xi)$
Y5	$\Delta \dot{y}_n$ [AU/tau]	,	$T(\omega)$	$T(\dot{y}_n)$	$v_{\infty 0}$
Y6	$\Delta \dot{z}_n$ [AU/tau]	,	$T(f)$	$T(\dot{z}_n)$	$T(\lambda)$
				$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{optimal} \\ \text{flyby} \end{array} \right\}$	
					} NERVA

*Applicable only for two-dimensional motion in the xy plane. Also requires that MOPT2 = 0.

Under Trigger 1 above, the first set of conditions applies to ordinary targeting conditions for position and velocity, and also to extra-ecliptic conditions to be satisfied when IOU = 1; the second set of conditions applies to extra-ecliptic missions when IOU = 2. $T(\Omega)$, $T(\omega)$, and $T(f)$ are symbols for the transversality

conditions yielding optimum final node angle, argument of perihelion, and true anomaly, respectively.

	<u>Trigger 1</u>	<u>Trigger 2</u>	<u>Trigger 3</u>
Y7	ν_n	λ_{ν_n}	m_{net} [kg]
Y8	$T(\tau)$	τ [days]	
Y9	Currently not used.		
Y10	$T(\delta)$	δ [deg]	Used only if LAUNCH \neq 0.
Y11	$T(g)$	g [m/sec ²]	p_{ref} [kw]
Y12	$T(c)$	c [m/sec]	
Y13	$T(v_{\infty o})$	$v_{\infty o}$ [m/sec]	
Y14	$T(v_{\infty n})$	$v_{\infty n}$ [m/sec]	extra-ecliptic inclination [deg]
Y15	$T(t_o)$	t_o [days]	
Y16	$T(t_n)$	t_n [days]	$t_n - t_o$ [days]*

*Time transversality with flight time fixed is assigned to Y15 under trigger 1.

Y17	$T(i)$	i [deg], where i = parking orbit inclination.	Used only if LAUNCH \neq 0.
Y18	$T(\dot{x}_o)$	\dot{x}_o [AU/tau]	
Y19	$T(\dot{y}_o)$	\dot{y}_o [AU/tau]	
Y20	$T(\dot{z}_o)$	\dot{z}_o [AU/tau]	
Y21	$T(\phi)$	ϕ [deg] for $\phi =$ constant with time.	

Y22 through Y29 are currently not used.

	<u>Trigger 1</u>	<u>Trigger 2</u>	
Y30	T(s)	s [days]	(Degradation time)

Y31 through Y40 are currently not used. Y41 through Y50 pertain to the first intermediate target.

Y41	Δx_1 [AU]		
Y42	Δy_1 [AU]		
Y43	Δz_1 [AU]		
Y44	$\Delta \dot{x}_1$ [AU/tau]	$T(\dot{x}_1)$	} optimal flyby
Y45	$\Delta \dot{y}_1$ [AU/tau]	$T(\dot{y}_1)$	
Y46	$\Delta \dot{z}_1$ [AU/tau]	$T(\dot{z}_1)$	
Y47		$v_{\infty 1}$ [m/sec]	
Y48	$T(t_1)$	t_1 [days]	
Y49	$m_{\text{samp } 1}$ [kg]		
Y50	$m_{\text{drop } 1}$ [kg]		

Y51 through Y60 and Y61 through Y70 are identical to Y41 through Y50 except that they pertain to the second and third intermediate targets, respectively.

C. DEFAULT VALUES OF INPUT PARAMETERS

The following is a complete, alphabetical list of the default values of program input quantities having non-zero default values, except for the iterator arrays. All other inputs are zeroed. The default values of the iterator arrays $X_i(1)$, $X_i(2)$, $Y_i(1)$, and $Y_i(2)$, for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 70$, are zero, and the default values of $X_i(3)$ through $X_i(5)$ and $Y_i(3)$ for the same range of i are listed in the listing of program inputs of Sample Case C.

ALPHAA	15.	NSET(3)	300
ALPHAT	15.	NSET(5)	300
AN	1.5	NSWPAR	1
AR	1.	NTAPE	17
BI	.76	POWFIX	-1.
CTANK	.03	PSIGN	1.
CTRET	1/9	RADODD	1.
DI	13.	RAP	38.
GAMMAX	1.	RPER	2.
GAP	.0001	SAI	1.
HOUR	12.	SPIRET	300.
IRK	1	STATE(1)	1.
IRL	1	STATE(5)	1.
ITF	3	STEP1	.03125
MAXHAM	5	STEP2	.125
MDAY	1	TDV	-1.
MODE	4	TGO	-1.
MONTH	1	THRET	400.
MOPT3	10	TOFF	20*-1.
MUPDAT	1	TPOWER	10.**30
MYEAR	1975	TSCALE	1.
NDIST	3	T2(i)	50*i
NHUNG	25	X0(1)	1.
NPRINT	7	X0(5)	1.0000015

IV. SAMPLE PROBLEMS AND RESULTS

Three sample cases have been selected for presentation in the following pages. Each case was selected to display the use of one or more new features that have been added to the program. The first case is an extra-ecliptic mission that exhibits the effects of high launch asymptote declinations on launch vehicle performance and the low thrust trajectory. This case also displays the housekeeping power option that was recently added to the program. The second case is a comet rendezvous mission which includes the effects of solar array degradation due to radiation effects. The third and final case displays the HILTOP's powerful capability for ballistic mission design and optimization. The specific mission chosen is a cometary flyby past Giacobini-Zinner followed by a deep space burn 10 days after passage, a return to and swingby of Earth (unpowered), a second swingby of Earth (powered), and finally encountering the comet Borrelly nearly 1023 days from launch. The tremendous flexibility for creating imaginative, multi-target mission profiles is demonstrated in this example.

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A. EXTRA ECLIPTIC MISSION

The objective of this mission is to place maximum payload in a circular orbit of 1.001 AU radius inclined 45 degrees to the ecliptic. The mission is $2\frac{1}{2}$ years (912.5 days) in duration and departs from Earth parking orbit on April 21, 1979. The solution given in this example is contained in the class of six-burn solutions which, for the mission duration assumed, tends to restrain the trajectory from deviating far from the nominal 1 AU solar distance. The specific case chosen uses the Titan III E/Centaur launch vehicle. The reference power (the power delivered to the power conditioners at 1 AU) is 20.35 kw and the specific impulse of the thrusters is 3000 seconds. The launch excess speed is optimized. The extra-ecliptic end conditions are invoked by setting $IOUT = 1$ and defining the desired values for AR, AE and AAI, the radius, eccentricity and inclination, respectively.

This case exhibits the use of several optional features of the program. A total of 0.65 kw of power developed by the solar arrays is reserved for housekeeping (non-propulsive) uses. This option is triggered with the input DPOW which is the ratio of housekeeping power to reference power. The power delivered to the power conditioners at distances below 1 AU is not permitted to exceed that delivered at 1 AU. This constraint is invoked by setting MODE equal to 5 and GAMMAX (the maximum permissible value of the power factor γ) equal to 1. The effects of launch asymptote declination are included in the launch vehicle performance model by setting LAUNCH equal to 1. The equatorial inclination of the launch parking orbit is limited to a maximum of 36 degrees through the input parameter XANG2. Since the geocentric declination of the launch asymptote for extra ecliptic missions is usually much greater than this inclination limit, the solution will include a non-coplanar injection maneuver from the launch parking orbit. The declination of the launch asymptote is optimized. Finally, the option of inputting the coefficients of the power profile is illustrated. The inputs for this case are listed on the next page.

It should be noted that the choice of final orbit radius of 1.001 AU rather than 1.0 AU was made to alleviate numerical difficulties arising as a result of the corner in the power curve at 1 AU. Neighboring trajectories terminating on opposite sides of the corner point tend to possess different partial derivatives (i.e., they will behave differently when subjected to the same perturbation). Consequently, if the final desired distance is exactly the point of the discontinuity, one might expect convergence retardation when the end conditions are nearly satisfied.

```
&MINPUT X1(2)=1.D0,X2(2)=1.D0,X3(2)=1.D0,X4(2)=1.D0,X5(2)=1.D0
X6(2)=1.D0,X7=1.D0,X10(2)=1.D0,X11(2)=1.D0,X12=2.941995D4
X13(2)=1.D0,X15=3.10370D1,X16=9.43537D2
Y1(2)=1.D0,Y2(2)=1.D0,Y3(2)=1.D0,Y4(2)=1.D0,Y5(2)=1.D0,Y6(2)=1.D0
Y10(2)=1.D0,Y11=20.35D0,3.D0,Y13(2)=1.D0
LAUNCH=1,MBOOST=15,MTMASS=3,MODE=5
MOPT2=3,MOPT3=0,MYEAR=1979,MONTH=3,MDAY=21
BI=.63D0,DI=0.D0,CTANK=.035D0,GAMMAX=1.D0,DPOW=3.194103194103D-2
IOUT=1,AAI=45.D0,AR=1.001D0,XANG1=28.5D0,XANG2=36.D0
ASOL=1.4382D0,0.D0,-.2235D0,0.D0,-.2147D0
X1=-1.849269016836D-02,X2=-3.444545869687D-01,X3=-5.292894680826D 00
X4= 7.283860051662D-01,X5= 6.489958277263D-01,X6=-3.277641804973D-01
X10=-3.809150729556D 01,X11= 2.790574061256D-04,X13= 5.328606534645D 03
&END
```

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MINIMUM DENSITY = 0.0

PROGRAM INPUTS

X 1	= -1.8492690168360000-02.	1.0000000000000000	00.	3.3037000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-08.	1.0000000000000000
X 2	= -3.44545869687000-01.	1.0000000000000000	00.	3.0003000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-08.	1.0000000000000000
X 3	= -5.2928946508260000	1.0000000000000000	00.	3.0003000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-08.	1.0000000000000000
X 4	= 7.2838600516620000-01.	1.0000000000000000	00.	3.0003000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-08.	1.0000000000000000
X 5	= 6.4892582772630000-01.	1.0000000000000000	00.	3.0003000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-08.	1.0000000000000000
X 6	= -3.2726418049730000-01.	1.0000000000000000	00.	3.0003000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-08.	1.0000000000000000
X 7	= 1.0000000000000000	00.	00.	3.0000000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-07.	1.0000000000000000
X 8	= 0.0	*	00.	3.0000000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-07.	1.0000000000000000
X 9	= 0.0	*	00.	3.0000000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-07.	1.0000000000000000
X 10	= -3.8091507229556000 01.	1.0000000000000000	00.	3.0003000000000000	00.	1.0000000000000000	-07.	1.0000000000000000
X 11	= 2.7905740612559990-04.	1.0000000000000000	00.	9.99939999999999-04.	00.	1.0000000000000000	-11.	1.0000000000000000
X 12	= 2.9419500000000000 04.	1.0000000000000000	00.	2.0003000000000000	03.	9.99939999999999-04.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 13	= 5.3886055346449990 03.	1.0000000000000000	00.	5.0003000000000000	02.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 14	= 0.0	*	00.	5.0000000000000000	02.	9.99939999999999-04.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 15	= 3.0370000000000000 01.	0.0	00.	5.0000000000000000	00.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 16	= 9.4353700000000000 02.	0.0	00.	1.0033000000000000	02.	9.99939999999999-07.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 17	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 18	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0033000000000000	00.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 19	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0033000000000000	00.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 20	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0033000000000000	00.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 21	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0033000000000000	00.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 22	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 23	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 24	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 25	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0033000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 26	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0033000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 27	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 28	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 29	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0033000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 30	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 31	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	1.0000000000000000
X 32	= 0.0	*	00.	1.0000000000000000	01.	9.99939999999999-05.	00.	

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CASE 1

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	STEP LIMIT	PURBURGATION	WEIGHT
1	1	-1.8492690163600000-02	3.000000000000000000	1.0000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000000
2	2	-3.4445458696870000-01	3.000000000000000000	1.0000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000000
3	3	-5.292889468082600000	3.000000000000000000	1.0000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000000
4	4	7.2638606516620000-01	3.000000000000000000	1.0000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000000
5	5	6.4899882772630000-01	3.000000000000000000	1.0000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000000
6	6	-3.2776418049730000-01	3.000000000000000000	1.0000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000000
7	10	-3.809150729585600000	9.000000000000000000	9.9999999999999999-07	1.000000000000000000
8	11	2.7905740612559990-04	9.9999999999999999-04	1.0000000000000000-11	1.000000000000000000
9	13	5.328606534644999003	5.000000000000000000	9.9999999999999999-05	1.000000000000000000
1	1	0.0	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0
2	2	0.0	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0
3	3	0.0	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0
4	4	0.0	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0
5	5	0.0	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0
6	6	0.0	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0
7	10	0.0	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0
8	11	2.035000000000000000	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0
9	13	0.0	9.9999999999999999-05	9.9999999999999999-05	0.0

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 1 (TOTAL 1) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.82080-11 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS									
1,PRIM1(-1.84926900-02)	2,PRIM2(-3.44454590-01)	3,PRIM3(-5.29239470 00)	4,PDOT1(7.28386010-01)	5,PDOT2(6.48995830-01)					
6,PDOT3(-3.27764180-01)	10,DECLN(-3.80915070 01)	11,ACCEL(2.79057410-04)	13,VINF1(5.32860650 03)						
DEPENDENT PARAMETERS									
1,DELTA X(1.367340-02)	2,DELTA Y(-2.042570-02)	3,DELTA Z(2.522030-02)	4,DELT XD(1.623970-02)	5,DELT YD(-2.408070-02)					
6,DELT ZD(2.579040-02)	10,T,DECLN(1.750240-09)	11, POWER (2.035000 01)	13,T,VINF1(-3.712960-09)						
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)									
439.175 ON	567.999 OFF	618.895 ON	749.493 OFF	809.322 ON	912.530 ON	218.909 OFF	247.259 ON	399.777 OFF	
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS									
POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	J	PROP TIME RATIO	AVE ACCEL				
20.3499999990	0.6300000000	712.1252770929	11.3661826370	0.7804112626	0.0004309116				
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN									
INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	PAYLOAD				
3123.1976935923	620.2499999709	1813.3820629241	63.4683722023	0.0	626.0972584950				

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 2 (TOTAL 4) ----- INHIBITOR IS 1.81900-12 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS									
1,PRIM1(-9.00585420-03)	2,PRIM2(-3.51759130-01)	3,PRIM3(-5.20086320 00)	4,PDOT1(6.99109700-01)	5,PDOT2(6.28887180-01)					
6,PDOT3(-3.33982070-01)	10,DECLN(-3.78439590 01)	11,ACCEL(2.66557430-04)	13,VINF1(5.11013770 03)						
DEPENDENT PARAMETERS									
1,DELTA X(-1.067250-05)	2,DELTA Y(-9.998500-04)	3,DELTA Z(-2.511110-03)	4,DELT XD(1.149830-03)	5,DELT YD(-7.224380-04)					
6,DELT ZD(2.135280-03)	10,T,DECLN(2.709670-03)	11, POWER (2.030670 01)	13,T,VINF1(-1.690610-03)						
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)									
439.396 ON	566.714 OFF	616.029 ON	747.829 OFF	804.878 ON	912.500 ON	219.584 OFF	247.918 ON	400.527 OFF	
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS									
POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	J	PROP TIME RATIO	AVE ACCEL				
20.3066573251	0.6300000000	715.6762058953	9.9909155678	0.7843026914	0.0004008460				
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN									
INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	PAYLOAD				
3262.5709661616	618.9289536062	1819.7281211922	63.5904842417	0.0	760.2234071214				

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 3 (TOTAL 7) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.68430-14 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS									
1,PRIM1(2.27360150-03)	2,PRIM2(-3.74362820-01)	3,PRIM3(-5.19223670 00)	4,PDOT1(7.09035730-01)	5,PDOT2(6.36032500-01)					
6,PDOT3(-3.22266600-01)	10,DECLN(-3.78548400 01)	11,ACCEL(2.66600440-04)	13,VINF1(5.09859030 03)						
DEPENDENT PARAMETERS									
1,DELTA X(9.717230-04)	2,DELTA Y(-4.332260-04)	3,DELTA Z(-1.018010-03)	4,DELT XD(-5.138860-04)	5,DELT YD(4.326990-05)					
6,DELT ZD(3.845110-04)	10,T,DECLN(-3.745220-05)	11, POWER (2.035000 01)	13,T,VINF1(3.240760-05)						
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)									
439.925 ON	568.200 OFF	617.759 ON	749.422 OFF	806.781 ON	912.530 ON	220.043 OFF	248.369 ON	400.927 OFF	
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS									
POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	J	PROP TIME RATIO	AVE ACCEL				
20.3499746867	0.6300000000	715.0113506695	9.8704819992	0.7835740829	0.0004006508				
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN									
INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	PAYLOAD				
3269.1258074603	620.2492284722	1821.6164813205	63.7565768462	0.0	763.5035208214				

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

8 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 3 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

PAGE 1

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANG_E	VMAG	PROP TIME

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY. THRUST ON

0.0	8.989777750-01	1.211808740-01	9.228427590 00	3.093485450 01	1.800000000 02	1.004982350 00	0.0
-8.629263390-01	-5.151190790-01	0.0	4.964306950-01	-7.891992670-01	-1.501853510-01	1.000000000 00	4.465449540-02
1.433022090-03	-3.712734700-01	-5.192223320 00	7.085591160-01	6.352863480-01	-3.264391610-01	1.000000000 00	9.491114440-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	8.605271660 01	1.711365910 01	9.411569810-01	9.930951630-01	4.193075260 00
-7.708403020 01	8.064814240 01	8.791846720 01	0.0	-1.491651460 02	-1.612086370 00	9.368618580-01	0.0

SWITCH THRUST OFF

8.033831620 01	9.240153250-01	1.030222170-01	1.196780310 01	4.065933450 01	2.527328480 02	8.894437360-01	8.236967300 01
3.411006150-01	-8.023345320-01	-1.761244690-01	9.423320710-01	5.256348160-01	-4.562449540-02	9.371125330-01	4.798246700-02
3.977283740-01	-4.694863440-02	-1.119306190 00	-4.701773370-02	-6.320616820-01	5.367113510 00	1.253030110 00	9.491115210-02
-3.874798870 00	-7.301637330-02	0.0	9.740795070 01	1.511051620 01	9.561423620-01	1.000000000 00	-3.996802890-15
-6.041975990 01	4.478400230 01	6.948999100 01	-1.142093890 01	-6.696794930 01	-5.512069660 00	1.079983000 00	8.033831620 01

SWITCH THRUST ON

1.035874760 02	9.240153250-01	1.030222170-01	1.196780310 01	4.065933450 01	2.916877830 02	8.525026660-01	1.113246070 02
6.631257300-01	-5.070083970-01	-1.731113720-01	6.287177060-01	9.298308550-01	6.258344780-02	9.371125330-01	4.798246700-02
4.073275130-01	-3.994121780-01	1.042972960 00	1.311270360-01	-1.050125490 00	5.227605910 00	1.253030110 00	9.491115210-02
-3.874798870 00	-7.301637330-02	0.0	9.047700780 01	1.748343240 02	9.561423620-01	1.000000000 00	-1.332267630-15
7.321791110 01	-3.521547950 00	7.325053520 01	-1.171610550 01	-3.740057220 01	-3.910803900 00	1.124188860 00	8.033831620 01

SWITCH THRUST OFF

2.200471310 02	9.268122330-01	9.308915210-02	1.575481410 01	4.107520600 01	7.031145360 01	9.295082010-01	2.602805930 02
-3.173520540-01	8.407180210-01	2.376265520-01	-9.845399370-01	-2.987231950-01	1.189697430-01	8.459144480-01	5.315545950-02
-2.433325720-01	-6.420144370-01	1.197578380 00	-8.530832780-01	4.973095690-01	-4.746233360 00	1.611883020 00	9.491116750-02
-8.084407140 00	-2.048093540-01	0.0	9.927457730 01	1.620975860 02	9.585305720-01	1.000000000 00	-1.754152380-14
6.398730570 01	1.084350530 02	9.797198290 01	1.481196260 01	1.106803880 02	5.338755550 00	1.035716310 00	1.967979720 02

SWITCH THRUST ON

2.484149390 02	9.268122330-01	9.308915210-02	1.575481410 01	4.107520600 01	9.989935080 01	9.729187980-01	2.898684900 02
-7.321702290-01	5.854702850-01	2.602350640-01	-6.831248370-01	-7.137296640-01	-2.516424050-02	8.459144480-01	5.315545950-02
-5.741624170-01	-3.784338420-01	-1.196959740 00	-4.740870390-01	5.857416210-01	-4.833448640 00	1.611883020 00	9.491116750-02
-8.084407140 00	-2.048093540-01	0.0	8.594777300 01	3.685644790 01	9.585305720-01	1.000000000 00	2.886579860-15
-5.849641790 01	9.923817760 01	9.481219310 01	1.551429030 01	1.413528820 02	4.518388820 00	9.882827610-01	1.967979720 02

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TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
SWITCH THRUST OFF							
4.01007063D 02	9.92879243D-01	4.02155666D-02	2.21269693D 01	3.93188421D 01	2.47985770D 02	9.75885413D-01	4.36104098D 02
2.48074136D-01	-8.80159405D-01	-3.40779965D-01	9.46754478D-01	3.58787121D-01	-1.31363568D-01	7.27681725D-01	6.17920853D-02
2.35527599D-01	2.13550188D-01	-1.69256092D 00	4.52371528D-01	-1.13072380D 00	4.56849831D 00	2.33764139D 00	9.49111744D-02
-1.55912236D 01	-4.38696216D-01	0.0	9.62761537D 01	9.56648768D 00	9.95627173D-01	1.00000000D 00	-2.22044605D-16
-6.60531536D 01	4.90300110D 01	7.45660917D 01	-2.04384401D 01	-7.42594368D 01	-2.08584300D 00	1.02090603D 00	3.49390095D 02
SWITCH THRUST ON							
4.39995224D 02	9.92879243D-01	4.02155666D-02	2.21269693D 01	3.93188421D 01	2.89061430D 02	9.56648104D-01	4.77178758D 02
7.72434893D-01	-4.50032489D-01	-3.40574061D-01	5.47287023D-01	8.75159484D-01	1.34290227D-01	7.27681725D-01	6.17920853D-02
6.06462603D-01	-7.88401037D-01	1.40586852D 00	6.78391350D-01	-1.64098079D 00	4.29290007D 00	2.33764139D 00	9.49111744D-02
-1.55912236D 01	-4.38696216D-01	0.0	1.00617913D 02	1.82708336D 02	9.95627173D-01	1.00000000D 00	-1.42108547D-14
7.68214783D 01	-2.34991726D 01	7.79316696D 01	-2.08552147D 01	-3.02257379D 01	-9.69142906D-01	1.04089436D 00	3.49390095D 02
SWITCH THRUST OFF							
5.68192252D 02	9.88050953D-01	2.60924695D-02	2.85385054D 01	3.92753538D 01	6.34800786D 01	9.91545574D-01	6.11386147D 02
-1.50680764D-01	8.83626362D-01	4.23865999D-01	-9.46930481D-01	-2.40255093D-01	2.24854678D-01	6.27292252D-01	7.16810563D-02
2.74751786D-01	-8.12647077D-01	1.79678239D 00	-1.20802370D 00	1.53921638D 00	-3.87447795D 00	3.13515823D 00	9.49111739D-02
-2.14980782D 01	-7.14745724D-01	0.0	7.88119551D 01	1.82664597D 02	9.93669095D-01	1.00000000D 00	-1.99840144D-15
8.02170366D 01	8.96381090D 01	8.99385092D 01	2.53077453D 01	9.96773020D 01	1.48136430D 00	1.00247667D 00	4.77587122D 02
SWITCH THRUST ON							
6.17787734D 02	9.88050953D-01	2.60924695D-02	2.85385064D 01	3.92753538D 01	1.11915500D 02	1.00964716D 00	6.59821569D 02
-8.12635205D-01	3.98440091D-01	4.47500736D-01	-5.13813741D-01	-8.22276169D-01	-1.69274393D-01	6.27292252D-01	7.07254966D-02
-7.59651492D-01	6.68759640D-01	-1.71464309D 00	-1.11335732D 00	1.73741786D 00	-3.83105002D 00	3.13515823D 00	9.49111739D-02
-2.14980782D 01	-7.14745724D-01	0.0	7.33252191D 02	3.48989604D 00	9.93669095D-01	9.86669286D-01	0.0
-8.49679201D 01	4.86568434D 01	8.66783836D 01	2.63098225D 01	1.53881000D 02	8.16706132D-01	9.84274595D-01	4.77587122D 02
SWITCH THRUST OFF							
7.49620995D 02	1.00804875D 00	1.32228657D-02	3.66979141D 01	3.85848967D 01	2.39910774D 02	9.98897052D-01	7.86976106D 02
4.07334674D-02	-8.54029807D-01	-5.16497041D-01	9.31329097D-01	2.34806476D-01	-2.96115285D-01	5.25445504D-01	8.55749471D-02
-6.46199962D-01	8.69900643D-01	-2.03255295D 00	1.22009578D 00	-1.96700217D 00	3.54878452D 00	4.32996125D 00	9.49111731D-02
-2.83589344D 01	-1.09577048D 00	0.0	1.07234213D 02	3.47675472D 02	1.00392853D 00	1.00000000D 00	-1.33226763D-15
-8.13025878D 01	3.62548364D 01	8.29959259D 01	-3.11357392D 01	-8.72693126D 01	-5.50853847D-01	1.00508349D 00	6.09420384D 02

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CDNE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANG-E	VMAG	PROP TIME

PAGE 3

SWITCH THRUST ON

8.069674900 02	1.008048750 00	1.322286570-02	3.669791410 01	3.858489670 01	2.971215400 02	9.949174200-01	8.441868720 02
7.973548400-01	-2.721259110-01	-5.291818420-01	4.738377590-01	8.478079300-01	2.736805820-01	5.254455040-01	8.557494710-02
7.835617570-01	-1.429434320 00	1.627366430 00	1.502294470 00	-2.195337040 00	3.286782330 00	4.329961250 00	9.491117310-02
-2.835893440 01	-1.095770480 00	0.0	1.135914070 02	1.956872790 02	1.003928530 00	1.000000000 00	-2.220446050-16
7.946959820 01	-6.863345320 01	8.618216410 01	-3.213291830 01	-1.394404610 01	1.300956420-01	1.009059750 00	6.094203840 02

INPUT TARGET

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

9.125000000 02	1.001065380 00	9.482929380-05	4.499978360 01	3.676237590 01	4.278717760 01	1.000974630 00	9.482619080 02
3.007513090-01	8.248284640-01	4.807877500-01	-8.543975790-01	9.158705550-03	5.196883550-01	4.428474530-01	1.013985430-01
1.219411480 00	-1.874468100 00	2.728663000 00	-1.264304310 00	1.820503340 00	-2.369610530 00	5.782196730 00	9.491117590-02
-3.470770810 01	-1.512366970 00	0.0	7.320874720 01	2.021395460 02	1.000532540 00	9.986459540-01	9.355199940-01
8.381241470 01	6.962279920 01	8.784916900 01	2.870627380 01	6.996698860 01	-1.594932950-03	9.995583450-01	7.149528940 02

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CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1,PRIM1(1.4330221D-03)	2,PRIM2(-3.7127347D-01)	3,PRIM3(-5.1922233D 00)	4,PDOT1(7.0855915D-01)	5,PDOT2(6.3528635D-01)
6,PDOT3(-3.2643916D-01)	7,LMASS(1.0000000D 00)	8, LTAJ(0.0)	9, (0.0)	10,DECLN(-3.7853674D 01)
11,ACCEL(2.6664805D-04)	12,V JET(2.9419950D 04)	13,VINF1(5.0995285D 03)	14,VINF2(0.0)	15,TIME1(3.1037000D 01)
16,TIME2(9.4353700D 02)	17,IPARK(0.0)	18,VELJ1(0.0)	19,VELJ2(0.0)	20,VELO3(0.0)
21,THET1(0.0)	22,THET2(0.0)	23,THET3(0.0)	24,THET4(0.0)	25,THET5(0.0)
26,THET6(0.0)	27,THET7(0.0)	28,THET8(0.0)	29,THET9(0.0)	30,LDEGR(0.0)
31, PHI1(0.0)	32, PHI2(0.0)	33, P413(0.0)	34, PHI4(0.0)	35, PHI5(0.0)
36, PHI6(0.0)	37, PHI7(0.0)	38, P418(0.0)	39, PHI9(0.0)	40,PHI10(0.0)
41,PR1-A(0.0)	42,PR2-A(0.0)	43,PR3-A(0.0)	44,PD1-A(0.0)	45,PD2-A(0.0)
46,PD3-A(0.0)	47,VINFA(0.0)	48,TIMEA(0.0)	49,KSAMP(0.0)	50,KDROP(0.0)
51,PR1-B(0.0)	52,PR2-B(0.0)	53,PR3-B(0.0)	54,PD1-B(0.0)	55,PD2-B(0.0)
56,PD3-B(0.0)	57,VINFB(0.0)	58,TIMEB(0.0)	59,KSAMP(0.0)	60,KDROP(0.0)
61,PR1-C(0.0)	62,PR2-C(0.0)	63,PR3-C(0.0)	64,PD1-C(0.0)	65,PD2-C(0.0)
66,PD3-C(0.0)	67,VINFC(0.0)	68,TIMEC(0.0)	69,KSAMP(0.0)	70,KDROP(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1,DELTA X(3.62559D-05)	2,DELTA Y(-1.85804D-05)	3,DELTA Z(-4.36244D-05)	4,DELT XD(-4.20018D-05)	5,DELT YD(2.21776D-05)
6,DELT ZD(4.21362D-05)	7, (0.0)	8, (0.0)	9, (0.0)	10,T,DECLN(5.77598D-07)
11, POWER (2.03500D 01)	12, (0.0)	13,T,VINF1(-1.61358D-06)	14, (0.0)	15, (0.0)
16, (0.0)	17, (0.0)	18, (0.0)	19, (0.0)	20, (0.0)
21, (0.0)	22, (0.0)	23, (0.0)	24, (0.0)	25, (0.0)
26, (0.0)	27, (0.0)	28, (0.0)	29, (0.0)	30, (0.0)
31, (0.0)	32, (0.0)	33, (0.0)	34, (0.0)	35, (0.0)
36, (0.0)	37, (0.0)	38, (0.0)	39, (0.0)	40, (0.0)
41, (0.0)	42, (0.0)	43, (0.0)	44, (0.0)	45, (0.0)
46, (0.0)	47, (0.0)	48, (0.0)	49, (0.0)	50, (0.0)
51, (0.0)	52, (0.0)	53, (0.0)	54, (0.0)	55, (0.0)
56, (0.0)	57, (0.0)	58, (0.0)	59, (0.0)	60, (0.0)
61, (0.0)	62, (0.0)	63, (0.0)	64, (0.0)	65, (0.0)
66, (0.0)	67, (0.0)	68, (0.0)	69, (0.0)	70, (0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS)	0.0	ON	80.338	OFF	103.587	ON	220.047	OFF	248.415	ON	401.007	OFF
439.995	ON	568.192	OFF	617.788	ON	749.621	OFF	806.967	ON	912.530	ON	

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER
20.3499990796EFFICIENCY
0.6300000000PROP TIME
714.9528938345PROP TIME RATIO
0.7835103206AVE ACCEL
0.0004006926INITIAL
3268.5460092059PROPULSION
620.2499719473MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN
PROPELLANT
1821.0787330785TANKAGE
63.7377556577STRUCTURE
0.0PAYLOAD
763.4795485224

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 12

422 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 32 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

LAUNCH ASYMPTOTE OFFSET FROM PRIMER = -32.786 DEGREES.

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC		SOLAR	COMMUNICATION		SWITCH	THRUST ANGLES			INPUT	ARRAY
		LONGITUDE	DISTANCE		ANGLE	DISTANCE		PSI	THETA	PHI		
0	0.0	0.0	1.005		75.7	0.0	ON	4.190 00	-77.1	80.5	87.9	ON
4	1.065	1.0	1.004		75.3	0.00	MAX	4.190 00	-77.1	80.5	87.9	0.0
5	8.379	7.6	1.000	*	72.6	0.03		4.150 00	-77.2	79.6	87.7	0.0
4	8.428	7.7	1.000		72.5	0.03		4.150 00	-77.2	79.5	87.7	0.7
4	80.338	82.2	0.889		52.3	0.24	OFF	-4.000-15	-60.4	44.8	69.5	37.7
6	91.933	96.6	0.870		51.4	0.28	MIN	-7.450-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0
7	99.677	106.6	0.858	MIN	51.3	0.31		-3.230-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0
5	103.587	111.8	0.853		51.3	0.32	ON	-1.330-15	73.2	-3.5	73.3	20.3
4	136.984	156.9	0.830	MIN	54.2	0.45		2.390 00	85.4	-80.5	89.2	43.4
4	159.653	186.8	0.840		57.0	0.35	MAX	2.930 00	87.2	-133.4	91.9	46.5
5	165.388	194.2	0.846		57.6	0.57		2.900 00	87.3	-154.1	92.4	45.1
4	220.047	259.8	0.930		62.3	0.78	OFF	-1.750-14	64.0	108.4	98.0	44.4
8	234.249	275.5	0.952		63.3	0.81	MIN	-7.090-01	*****	*****	*****	30.2
5	248.415	290.5	0.973		64.5	0.82	ON	-2.390-15	-58.5	99.2	94.8	90.0
4	257.189	299.5	0.984		65.3	0.82		6.500-01	-68.1	97.2	92.7	18.8
4	272.871	314.9	1.000	*	66.7	0.82		1.740 00	-74.7	93.7	91.0	14.5
5	315.465	353.8	1.019		70.4	0.74		3.170 00	-78.1	84.3	88.8	0.0
4	316.969	355.2	1.019	MAX	70.5	0.74		3.490 00	-78.1	84.0	88.8	0.0
5	325.138	362.3	1.018		70.9	0.72	MAX	3.530 00	-78.0	82.1	88.4	19.8
4	335.882	371.8	1.016	MAX	71.1	0.70		3.150 00	-77.7	79.5	87.8	0.0
4	356.876	390.7	1.006		70.3	0.69	MIN	2.830 00	-76.5	73.6	86.2	0.0
3	366.544	399.8	1.000	*	69.5	0.69		2.390 00	-75.6	70.3	85.2	0.0
6	401.007	434.9	0.976		65.2	0.75	OFF	-2.220-16	-66.1	49.0	74.6	17.8
6	420.432	456.6	0.965		62.8	0.80	MIN	-1.240 00	*****	*****	*****	90.0
5	439.995	478.9	0.957		61.1	0.84	ON	-1.420-14	76.8	-23.5	77.9	23.8
4	461.762	503.1	0.953	MIN	60.2	0.87		1.520 00	83.1	-60.5	86.6	24.6
4	467.030	508.7	0.954		60.2	0.87		1.310 00	83.9	-67.2	87.6	24.6
5	476.946	518.9	0.955		60.3	0.87	MAX	2.270 00	84.9	-78.6	89.0	24.3
4	503.064	544.6	0.962		61.2	0.87	MAX	2.790 00	87.6	-115.0	91.0	22.2
6	509.882	551.0	0.965		61.5	0.87	MIN	2.750 00	88.1	-133.9	91.3	21.4
5	518.520	559.2	0.969		61.8	0.87		2.510 00	88.5	-172.2	91.5	20.3
4	529.847	570.1	0.974		62.1	0.87		2.250 00	87.8	139.0	91.6	18.5
4	544.170	584.0	0.980	MAX	62.3	0.89		1.530 00	86.0	111.0	91.4	16.0
4	568.192	608.8	0.992		61.9	0.94	OFF	-2.000-15	80.2	89.6	89.9	10.5
5	588.100	630.6	1.000	*	61.3	0.97		-1.510 00	*****	*****	*****	90.0
6	593.002	636.1	1.002		61.2	0.98	MIN	-1.720 00	*****	*****	*****	90.0
5	604.245	648.5	1.006	MIN	61.1	0.99		-1.040 00	*****	*****	*****	90.0
5	613.892	658.9	1.009		61.2	1.00	MAX	-2.920-01	*****	*****	*****	90.0
6	617.788	663.0	1.010		61.3	1.00	ON	0.0	-85.0	48.7	86.7	0.0
5	633.894	679.4	1.013		62.1	0.98		1.100 00	-87.1	MIN	42.5	0.0
5	651.984	696.2	1.015		63.6	0.94		2.040 00	-87.6	48.8	88.4	0.0
4	658.478	701.9	1.015	MAX	64.3	0.92		2.280 00	-87.5	52.6	88.5	19.9
4	668.726	710.5	1.014		65.4	0.88		2.560 00	-87.4	57.8	MAX	19.9
6	683.476	722.6	1.013		66.8	0.83	MAX	2.710 00	-86.8	62.1	88.5	0.0
7	692.955	730.2	1.011		67.4	0.81		2.550 00	-86.3	MAX	62.8	0.0
4	704.384	739.6	1.009	MAX	67.7	0.79		2.410 00	-85.6	61.9	87.9	0.0
6	711.876	745.9	1.007		67.6	0.78	MIN	2.150 00	-85.1	60.3	87.6	0.0
4	743.566	775.5	1.000	*	64.5	0.85		4.290-01	-82.3	42.9	84.3	0.0
4	749.621	781.9	0.999		63.6	0.87	OFF	-1.330-15	-81.3	36.3	83.0	3.8
6	778.265	815.8	0.995		59.6	0.99	MIN	-2.000 00	*****	*****	*****	90.0
5	796.948	838.7	0.995	MIN	58.1	1.03		-7.510-01	*****	*****	*****	90.0
6	806.967	850.3	0.995		57.8	1.04	ON	-2.220-16	79.5	-68.6	86.2	8.2
5	809.171	852.8	0.995	MIN	57.8	1.04		1.570-01	80.1	-70.6	86.7	8.1
4	810.095	853.8	0.995		57.8	1.04	MAX	2.220-01	80.3	-71.4	86.9	8.0
4	857.824	896.6	1.000		62.1	0.92		2.290 00	88.4	-116.9	MAX	2.3
5	863.133	900.6	1.000	*	62.8	0.90		2.330 00	89.1	-136.6	90.7	0.0
4	866.463	903.1	1.000		63.3	0.89	MAX	2.340 00	89.4	-165.0	90.6	0.0
5	868.262	904.4	1.000		63.5	0.88		2.340 00	MAX	89.4	171.9	0.0
6	895.587	924.9	1.001		65.7	0.82	MIN	1.750 00	86.2	81.6	89.5	0.0
5	896.651	925.8	1.001	MAX	65.7	0.83		1.710 00	86.1	80.8	89.4	0.0
4	898.104	926.9	1.001		65.7	0.83		1.550 00	85.9	79.8	89.3	0.0
5	912.500	939.1	1.001	MAX	65.1	0.85	ON	9.350-01	83.8	69.6	87.8	ON

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MISSION SCHEDULE

APRIL 21, 1979 1.258800000 01 G.M.T.
2443985.0370 00 JULIAN DATE

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	-8.6292634D-01	-5.1511908D-01	0.0	4.9631842D-01	-8.6241113D-01	0.0	1.0049824D 00	0.0	-149.165
S/C	-8.6292634D-01	-5.1511908D-01	0.0	4.9543063D-01	-7.8019927D-01	-1.5018595D-01	1.0049824D 00	0.0	-149.165

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

OUT OF ECLIPTIC MISSION

FINAL INCLINATION = 44.9998 DEG

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS TITAN III E/CENTAUR

(COEFFICIENTS = 157238.9500 3460.2038 1753.6965)

LD = APR 21, 1979, 12.8880 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 43985.0370

AD = OCT 20, 1981, 0.8880 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 44897.5370

FLIGHT TIME = 912.5000 DAYS.

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW)	ALPHA T (KG/KW)	TANKAGE FACTOR	STRUCTURE FACTOR	EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS		
				B	D (KM/SEC)	E
15.0000	15.0000	0.0350	0.0	0.63000	0.0	0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL	POWER PLANT	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	NET MASS
3268.5460	620.2500	1821.0797	63.7378	0.0	763.4795

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(I AU) (KW)	P(HSKP) (KW)	P(TARG) (KW)	THR(I AU) (N)	ACC(I AU) (M/SEC**2)	ISP (SEC)	EFFIC	CHAR DEG (DAYS)
20.3500	0.6500	20.3224	0.871551	2.6664800-04	3000.000	0.63000	1.00000000 30

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU)	MIN DIST (AU)	MAX POWER (KW)	MAX THRUST (N)	BURN TIME (DAYS)	DEGRD TIME (DAYS)	TRAV ANG (DEG)
1.0189599	0.8296067	20.349999	0.37155141	714.95289	710.01587	948.26191

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG)	PARK INC (DEG)	DEP VINP (M/SEC)	C3 (KM**2/SEC**2)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)	C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)
-37.8537	36.0000 AT LIMIT	5099.62849	26.006211	0.0	0.0

B. COMET RENDEZVOUS MISSION

The objective of this mission is to deliver maximum payload to the comet Tempel II, rendezvousing at perihelion of the comet's path in the 1988 apparition. For the case shown, the arrival date is fixed at September 16, 1988; the launch date and launch excess speed are optimized to yield maximum payload for the nominally 4-year class of solutions. The launch vehicle assumed is the Titan III E/Centaur. The electric propulsion system parameters are representative of projections of the SERT III spacecraft. Specifically, the reference power is 8.671 kw, the specific impulse is 2900 seconds, the efficiency is 0.63376 and the specific propulsion system mass (arrays plus power conditioning and thruster subsystem) is 30.285 kg/kw.

This example illustrates the use of the solar array degradation option. This option is invoked by setting the characteristic degradation time TPOWER to a value less than 10^{10} . In this case, it is set to 7121 days which means that if the arrays were situated at 1 AU and oriented normal to the sun line for this amount of time, the power developed by the array would degrade to $1/e$ of its initial power output. The input MPOW = 1 forces the arrays to be oriented normal to the sun line throughout the mission. Setting the triggers X30(2) and Y30(2) to 1 results in the optimal adjustment of the trajectory to accomodate the degradation. The complete set of inputs for this case follows and the resultant program output begins on the next page.

```
&MINPUT X1(2)=1.D0,X2(2)=1.D0,X3(2)=1.D0,X4(2)=1.D0,X5(2)=1.D0
X6(2)=1.D0,X11(2)=1.D0,X13(2)=1.D0,X15(2)=1.D0,X7=1.D0
Y1(2)=1.D0,Y2(2)=1.D0,Y3(2)=1.D0,Y4(2)=1.D0,Y5(2)=1.D0,Y6(2)=1.D0
Y13(2)=1.D0,Y15(2)=1.D0,ALPHAT=15.285D0,MBOOST=15,MTMASS=3
MOPT2=3,MOPT3=43,MYEAR=1988,MONTH=9,MDAY=16,HOURL=17.22D0
X12=2.8439285D4,BI=.63376D0,DI=0.00,CTANK=.1D0,Y11=8.671D0,3.D0,1.0-3
TPOWER=7121.D0,MPOW=1,X30(2)=1.D0,Y30(2)=1.D0
X1= 5.072998588224D 00, X2= 3.350183672126D 00, X3=-2.159808142389D 00
X4=-2.069314933312D 00, X5= 4.565247741305D 00, X6= 3.317322088503D -01
X11= 1.647979654151D -04,X13= 6.718039798493D 03,X15=-1.517625284470D 03
X30=-4.657406222646D -03 &END
```

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CASE 1

ITERATOR PARAMETERS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	STEP LIMIT	PERTURBATION	WEIGHT
1	1	5.0729985882240000D 00	3.0000000000000000D 00	1.0000000000000000D-08	1.0000000000000000D 00
2	2	3.3501836721260000D 00	3.0000000000000000D 00	1.0000000000000000D-08	1.0000000000000000D 00
3	3	-2.1598081423890000D 00	3.0000000000000000D 00	1.0000000000000000D-08	1.0000000000000000D 00
4	4	-2.0693149333120000D 00	3.0000000000000000D 00	1.0000000000000000D-08	1.0000000000000000D 00
5	5	4.5652477413050000D 00	3.0000000000000000D 00	1.0000000000000000D-08	1.0000000000000000D 00
6	6	3.3173220885030000D-01	3.0000000000000000D 00	1.0000000000000000D-08	1.0000000000000000D 00
7	11	1.6479796541510000D-04	9.999999999999999D-04	1.0000000000000000D-11	1.0000000000000000D 00
8	13	6.7180397984929990D 03	5.0000000000000000D 02	9.999999999999999D-05	1.0000000000000000D 00
9	15	-1.5176252844700000D 03	8.0000000000000000D 00	9.999999999999999D-07	1.0000000000000000D 00
10	30	-4.6574062226459990D-03	1.0000000000000000D 01	9.999999999999999D-05	1.0000000000000000D 00

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE
1	1	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05
2	2	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05
3	3	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05
4	4	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05
5	5	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05
6	6	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05
7	11	8.6710000000000000D 00	9.999999999999999D-04
8	13	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05
9	15	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05
10	30	0.0	9.999999999999999D-05

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 1 (TOTAL 1) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.8208D-11 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.0729986D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.3501837D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1598081D 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.0693149D 00) 5.PDOT2(4.5652477D 00)
6.PDOT3(3.3173221D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6479797D-04) 13.VINF1(6.7180398D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.5176253D 03) 30.LDEGR(-4.6574062D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(-8.88898D-02) 2.DELTA Y(3.21013D-01) 3.DELTA Z(-1.56897D-03) 4.DELT XD(-1.14063D-01) 5.DELT YD(2.32885D-01)
6.DELT ZD(5.61628D-03) 11. POWER (8.67100D 00) 13.T.VINF1(-4.41645D-02) 15.T.TIME1(3.36196D-06) 30.T.DEGRD(2.32504D-03)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1517.625 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER EFFICIENCY PROP TIME J PROP TIME RATIO AVE ACCEL
8.6710000109 0.6337600000 1517.6252844700 1.0915980627 1.0000000000 0.0001829860

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

INITIAL PROPULSION PROPELLANT TANKAGE STRUCTURE PAYLOAD
2345.0574592971 262.6012353301 443.0100468725 44.3010046873 0.0 1595.1451724072

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 2 (TOTAL 6) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.9605D-08 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.3132693D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.3270277D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1717152D 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.0698180D 00) 5.PDOT2(4.7839810D 00)
6.PDOT3(3.1881327D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6287355D-04) 13.VINF1(6.6779946D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.5192051D 03) 30.LDEGR(-2.8739127D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(2.52805D-01) 2.DELTA Y(3.10551D-02) 3.DELTA Z(-3.77541D-02) 4.DELT XD(-4.17647D-02) 5.DELT YD(-1.35767D-03)
6.DELT ZD(4.36855D-02) 11. POWER (8.65952D 00) 13.T.VINF1(-7.25369D-02) 15.T.TIME1(4.72439D-03) 30.T.DEGRD(3.86791D-03)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1519.205 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER EFFICIENCY PROP TIME J PROP TIME RATIO AVE ACCEL
8.6595241412 0.6337600000 1519.2050826052 1.0241766936 1.0000000000 0.0001799814

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

INITIAL PROPULSION PROPELLANT TANKAGE STRUCTURE PAYLOAD
2369.6249929452 262.2536886154 429.0728049390 42.9072804939 0.0 1635.3912188969

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 3 (TOTAL 16) ----- INHIBITOR IS 3.9063D-03 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.3133875D 00) 2.PRIM2(3.3268842D 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.1717072D 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.0695322D 00) 5.PDOT2(4.7840736D 00)
6.PDOT3(3.1878921D-01) 11.ACCEL(1.6099008D-04) 13.VINF1(6.7247596D 03) 15.TIME1(-1.5190481D 03) 30.LDEGR(-3.1763748D-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(-7.41178D-04) 2.DELTA Y(8.36556D-02) 3.DELTA Z(-1.09468D-02) 4.DELT XD(-5.15364D-02) 5.DELT YD(4.91521D-02)
6.DELT ZD(8.26291D-03) 11. POWER (8.45577D 00) 13.T.VINF1(-2.37939D-02) 15.T.TIME1(1.66400D-03) 30.T.DEGRD(1.44320D-03)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1206.867 OFF 1375.891 ON 1519.048 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER EFFICIENCY PROP TIME J PROP TIME RATIO AVE ACCEL
8.4557672000 0.6337600000 1350.0244116041 0.8691215491 0.8887305043 0.0001756068

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

INITIAL PROPULSION PROPELLANT TANKAGE STRUCTURE PAYLOAD
2340.9387961429 256.0829096522 373.4807477299 37.3480747730 0.0 1674.0270639878

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 4 (TOTAL 19) ----- INHIBITOR IS 1.52590-05 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.31320200 00) 2.PRIM2(3.32692870 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.17157690 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.06890200 00) 5.PDOT2(4.78270080 00)
6.PDOT3(3.18897250-01) 11.ACCEL(1.62587400-04) 13.VINFI(6.71318350 03) 15.TIME1(-1.51910230 03) 30.LDEGR(-6.19774630-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(-5.601280-03) 2.DELTA Y(-1.725180-02) 3.DELTA Z(2.423120-04) 4.DELT XD(-1.737730-03) 5.DELT YD(-1.227570-02)
6.DELT ZD(8.545590-03) 11. POWER (8.565550 00) 13.T.VINFI(-2.850650-02) 15.T.TIME1(4.810760-04) 30.T.DEGRD(-1.468120-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1236.139 OFF 1372.865 ON 1519.102 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER EFFICIENCY PROP TIME J PROP TIME RATIO AVE ACCEL
8.5655498465 0.6337600000 1382.3770869819 0.8952147629 0.9099960737 0.0001776305

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

INITIAL PROPULSION PROPELLANT TANKAGE STRUCTURE PAYLOAD
2348.0346249507 259.4076771027 380.8594236109 38.0859423611 0.0 1669.6815818760

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 5 (TOTAL 22) ----- INHIBITOR IS 5.96050-08 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.21913620 00) 2.PRIM2(3.27340610 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.16593850 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.02873690 00) 5.PDOT2(4.68436390 00)
6.PDOT3(3.06520650-01) 11.ACCEL(1.63737730-04) 13.VINFI(6.71453760 03) 15.TIME1(-1.51906350 03) 30.LDEGR(-7.20618160-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(1.335100-03) 2.DELTA Y(2.145690-03) 3.DELTA Z(-2.394790-03) 4.DELT XD(-3.356540-03) 5.DELT YD(-1.538970-03)
6.DELT ZD(3.883230-03) 11. POWER (8.622880 00) 13.T.VINFI(-1.215970-02) 15.T.TIME1(4.415320-04) 30.T.DEGRD(-2.531450-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1232.409 OFF 1374.451 ON 1519.064 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER EFFICIENCY PROP TIME J PROP TIME RATIO AVE ACCEL
8.6228773519 0.6337600000 1377.0217336572 0.9071750874 0.9064938549 0.0001789778

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

INITIAL PROPULSION PROPELLANT TANKAGE STRUCTURE PAYLOAD
2347.1431552637 261.1438406008 382.7034428903 38.2703442890 0.0 1665.0255274835

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 6 (TOTAL 27) ----- INHIBITOR IS 7.45060-09 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.PRIM1(5.15991530 00) 2.PRIM2(3.25499720 00) 3.PRIM3(-2.15965350 00) 4.PDOT1(-2.01046200 00) 5.PDOT2(4.62858000 00)
6.PDOT3(2.89883900-01) 11.ACCEL(1.64403230-04) 13.VINFI(6.71411740 03) 15.TIME1(-1.51895160 03) 30.LDEGR(-5.90519820-03)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1.DELTA X(7.452710-04) 2.DELTA Y(-6.392670-04) 3.DELTA Z(-1.511920-03) 4.DELT XD(-7.330830-04) 5.DELT YD(-3.717060-03)
6.DELT ZD(1.701280-03) 11. POWER (8.659100 00) 13.T.VINFI(-3.470480-03) 15.T.TIME1(-1.053600-05) 30.T.DEGRD(-1.249760-03)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1237.403 OFF 1369.671 ON 1518.952 ON

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER EFFICIENCY PROP TIME J PROP TIME RATIO AVE ACCEL
8.6591006747 0.6337600000 1386.6839462631 0.9231469282 0.9129217404 0.0001799027

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

INITIAL PROPULSION PROPELLANT TANKAGE STRUCTURE PAYLOAD
2347.4620903736 262.2408639344 387.0564540193 38.7066454019 0.0 1659.4481270183

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 7 (TOTAL 32) ----- INHIBITOR IS 1.4901D-08 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS				
1.PRIM1(5.1336404D 00)	2.PRIM2(3.2629313D 00)	3.PRIM3(-2.1557714D 00)	4.PDOT1(-2.0141728D 00)	5.PDOT2(4.6048405D 00)
6.PDOT3(2.8387868D-01)	11.ACCEL(1.6460417D-04)	13.VINF1(6.7137432D 03)	15.TIME1(-1.5187710D 03)	30.LDEGR(-5.1412997D-03)
DEPENDENT PARAMETERS				
1.DELTA X(2.35927D-04)	2.DELTA Y(-1.07608D-04)	3.DELTA Z(-5.52100D-04)	4.DELT XD(-3.29142D-04)	5.DELT YD(-3.09067D-03)
6.DELT ZD(7.41430D-04)	11. POWER (8.67053D 00)	13.T.VINF1(-6.54911D-04)	15.T.TIME1(-2.2381D-04)	30.T.DEGRD(-4.99774D-04)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1239.035 OFF 1368.048 ON 1518.771 ON				
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS				
POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	J	PROP TIME RATIO
8.6705313436	0.6337600000	1389.7585967565	0.9280672161	0.9150547169
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN				
INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE
2347.6914743591	262.5870417409	388.4296679449	38.8429667945	0.0
				PAYLOAD
				1657.8317978787

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 8 (TOTAL 36) ----- INHIBITOR IS 3.7253D-09 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS				
1.PRIM1(5.1088483D 00)	2.PRIM2(3.2963260D 00)	3.PRIM3(-2.1550970D 00)	4.PDOT1(-2.0358208D 00)	5.PDOT2(4.5872536D 00)
6.PDOT3(2.9845884D-01)	11.ACCEL(1.6467645D-04)	13.VINF1(6.7147767D 03)	15.TIME1(-1.5184032D 03)	30.LDEGR(-4.8228501D-03)
DEPENDENT PARAMETERS				
1.DELTA X(2.39729D-04)	2.DELTA Y(-1.27285D-04)	3.DELTA Z(-8.13075D-05)	4.DELT XD(-1.09389D-04)	5.DELT YD(-1.96172D-03)
6.DELT ZD(4.01517D-04)	11. POWER (8.67200D 00)	13.T.VINF1(-1.39191D-04)	15.T.TIME1(-1.48701D-04)	30.T.DEGRD(-1.80187D-04)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1238.824 OFF 1363.853 ON 1518.433 ON				
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS				
POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	J	PROP TIME RATIO
8.6719973228	0.6337600000	1393.3738931869	0.9324505011	0.9176574035
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN				
INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE
2347.0578738041	262.6314389198	389.7150553728	38.9715055373	0.0
				PAYLOAD
				1655.7398739742

----- NOMINAL TRAJECTORY 9 (TOTAL 39) ----- INHIBITOR IS 1.1642D-10 -----

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS				
1.PRIM1(5.0760147D 00)	2.PRIM2(3.3463430D 00)	3.PRIM3(-2.1582755D 00)	4.PDOT1(-2.0671646D 00)	5.PDOT2(4.5669170D 00)
6.PDOT3(3.2898985D-01)	11.ACCEL(1.6477406D-04)	13.VINF1(6.7174628D 03)	15.TIME1(-1.5178833D 03)	30.LDEGR(-4.6613107D-03)
DEPENDENT PARAMETERS				
1.DELTA X(4.84058D-04)	2.DELTA Y(-9.14775D-04)	3.DELTA Z(-1.93914D-05)	4.DELT XD(2.53154D-04)	5.DELT YD(-7.39846D-04)
6.DELT ZD(1.52396D-04)	11. POWER (8.67105D 00)	13.T.VINF1(-1.48676D-04)	15.T.TIME1(9.64158D-06)	30.T.DEGRD(-3.70422D-06)
THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1237.601 OFF 1356.688 ON 1517.883 ON				
ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS				
POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	J	PROP TIME RATIO
8.6710499330	0.6337600000	1398.7961204684	0.9390740281	0.9215439260
MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN				
INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE
2345.4111595641	262.6027472223	391.5490838753	39.1549083875	0.0
				PAYLOAD
				1652.1044200790

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

40 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 9 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

PAGE 1

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CDNE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
S	LS	DENSITY	OPOWR	DPOWD	DEGRAD	CHI	CHI REF

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

0.0	1.88051647D 00	4.59968606D-01	3.61057023D 00	1.19246544D 02	1.80000000D 02	1.01599843D 00	0.0
4.96384945D-01	-8.86484515D-01	0.0	1.03372294D 00	6.02045556D-01	-7.54731520D-02	1.00000000D 00	2.72282147D-02
5.07390960D 00	3.34883875D 00	-2.15881492D 00	-2.06852277D 00	4.56573081D 00	3.31035699D-01	1.00000000D 00	-1.37300066D-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.63106077D 01	6.67251942D 01	1.21764260D 00	9.79862918D-01	5.23836841D 00
-1.56489053D 01	9.40953232D 01	9.39374288D 01	0.0	-6.07534559D 01	-9.68272173D-01	1.19864013D 00	0.0
0.0	-4.65592672D-03	9.68754933D-01	-1.24543143D 00	6.53083836D-01	1.00000000D 00	0.0	0.0

SWITCH THRUST OFF

1.23683102D 03	2.67049672D 00	4.90630378D-01	1.08825737D 01	1.25632040D 02	6.67674540D 01	2.73670624D 00	2.52946051D 02
-2.63611211D 00	-5.61296528D-01	4.74784359D-01	3.96566436D-01	-4.46020316D-01	-1.20115403D-02	8.71352371D-01	6.08287311D-03
3.75307033D-01	-1.41086288D 00	7.03135538D-01	1.92992332D-01	1.80125840D-01	-9.35853695D-01	1.77017914D 00	-1.37301267D-02
-1.95211637D 01	-1.88467069D-01	0.0	8.09210446D 01	1.30145263D 02	1.42395914D 00	1.90743054D-01	-1.27051147D-14
2.14624934D 01	8.81060683D 01	8.82374416D 01	9.99065272D 00	-1.67979755D 02	-2.93507184D 01	5.96945006D-01	1.23683102D 03
1.97788487D 02	-2.27625848D-04	1.33519174D-01	-1.27813690D-01	1.30988114D 00	9.72606808D-01	9.00000000D 01	9.00000000D 01

SWITCH THRUST ON

1.35715295D 03	2.67049672D 00	4.90630378D-01	1.08825737D 01	1.25632040D 02	9.63835672D 01	2.06764574D 00	2.82562264D 02
-1.50614591D 00	-1.36241789D 00	3.87944452D-01	7.10632057D-01	-2.85611823D-01	-7.90536006D-02	8.71352371D-01	1.00425665D-02
7.14174926D-01	-8.62338171D-01	-1.17179606D 00	1.30527923D-01	3.72514782D-01	-8.54746384D-01	1.77017914D 00	-1.37301267D-02
-1.95211637D 01	-1.88467069D-01	0.0	7.29375879D 01	5.70636244D 01	1.42395914D 00	3.14908724D-01	-8.23993651D-17
-4.44996537D 01	9.85505580D 01	9.60875600D 01	1.08142825D 01	-1.37868379D 02	-2.65512448D 01	7.69949037D-01	1.23683102D 03
1.97788487D 02	-2.27625848D-04	2.33909434D-01	-2.64923277D-01	1.17089652D 00	9.72606808D-01	0.0	0.0

TEMPEL II (1988)

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST ON

1.51785637D 03	3.03673004D 00	5.44431648D-01	1.24316650D 01	1.19118131D 02	1.91041078D 02	1.38343810D 00	3.70829354D 02
8.86771280D-01	-1.06032284D 00	-5.70362666D-02	7.86262148D-01	6.69570707D-01	-2.23246432D-01	8.33184679D-01	2.02263078D-02
6.32371134D-01	9.39816712D-01	-2.18494377D 00	-4.08075153D-01	8.72622840D-01	5.18177314D-01	1.88473916D 00	-1.37301441D-02
-2.05246983D 01	-2.61343285D-01	0.0	7.95785650D 01	2.02254602D 01	1.15172008D 00	6.06462629D-01	8.16486183D-01
-5.11364286D 01	9.83736007D 01	9.52427968D 01	-2.36285515D 00	-5.00935201D 01	2.63376380D-04	1.05658510D 00	1.39753444D 03
2.59774436D 02	2.21148515D-08	5.22493074D-01	-5.79867479D-01	9.03064153D-01	9.64177329D-01	0.0	0.0

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GOOD QUALITY

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1, PRIM1(5.0739096D 00)	2, PRIM2(3.3488387D 00)	3, PRIM3(-2.1589149D 00)	4, PDOT1(-2.0685228D 00)	5, PDOT2(4.5657308D 00)
6, PDOT3(3.3103570D-01)	7, LMASS(1.0000000D 00)	8, LTAU(0.0)	9, (0.0)	10, DECLN(0.0)
11, ACCEL(1.6478510D-04)	12, V JET(2.8439285D 04)	13, VINFI(6.7177410D 03)	14, VINFI2(0.0)	15, TIME1(-1.5178564D 03)
16, TIME2(0.0)	17, IPARK(0.0)	18, VELD1(0.0)	19, VELJ2(0.0)	20, VELO3(0.0)
21, THET1(0.0)	22, THET2(0.0)	23, THET3(0.0)	24, THET4(0.0)	25, THET5(0.0)
26, THET6(0.0)	27, THET7(0.0)	28, THET8(0.0)	29, THET9(0.0)	30, LDEGR(-4.6559267D-03)
31, PHI1(0.0)	32, PHI2(0.0)	33, PHI3(0.0)	34, PHI4(0.0)	35, PHI5(0.0)
36, PHI6(0.0)	37, PHI7(0.0)	38, PHI8(0.0)	39, PHI9(0.0)	40, PHI10(0.0)
41, PR1-A(0.0)	42, PR2-A(0.0)	43, PR3-A(0.0)	44, PD1-A(0.0)	45, PD2-A(0.0)
46, PD3-A(0.0)	47, VINFA(0.0)	48, TIMEA(0.0)	49, KSAMP(0.0)	50, KOROP(0.0)
51, PR1-B(0.0)	52, PR2-B(0.0)	53, PR3-B(0.0)	54, PD1-B(0.0)	55, PD2-B(0.0)
56, PD3-B(0.0)	57, VINFB(0.0)	58, TIMEB(0.0)	59, KSAMP(0.0)	60, KOROP(0.0)
61, PR1-C(0.0)	62, PR2-C(0.0)	63, PR3-C(0.0)	64, PD1-C(0.0)	65, PD2-C(0.0)
66, PD3-C(0.0)	67, VINFC(0.0)	68, TIMEC(0.0)	69, KSAMP(0.0)	70, KOROP(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1, DELTA X(4.65245D-06)	2, DELTA Y(-8.98292D-06)	3, DELTA Z(-6.49573D-07)	4, DELT XD(2.39851D-06)	5, DELT YD(-6.47139D-06)
6, DELT ZD(1.01292D-06)	7, (0.0)	8, (0.0)	9, (0.0)	10, (0.0)
11, POWER(8.67100D 00)	12, (0.0)	13, T, VINFI(-1.06427D-06)	14, (0.0)	15, T, TIME1(7.73449D-08)
16, (0.0)	17, (0.0)	18, (0.0)	19, (0.0)	20, (0.0)
21, (0.0)	22, (0.0)	23, (0.0)	24, (0.0)	25, (0.0)
26, (0.0)	27, (0.0)	28, (0.0)	29, (0.0)	30, T, DEGRD(2.21149D-08)
31, (0.0)	32, (0.0)	33, (0.0)	34, (0.0)	35, (0.0)
36, (0.0)	37, (0.0)	38, (0.0)	39, (0.0)	40, (0.0)
41, (0.0)	42, (0.0)	43, (0.0)	44, (0.0)	45, (0.0)
46, (0.0)	47, (0.0)	48, (0.0)	49, (0.0)	50, (0.0)
51, (0.0)	52, (0.0)	53, (0.0)	54, (0.0)	55, (0.0)
56, (0.0)	57, (0.0)	58, (0.0)	59, (0.0)	60, (0.0)
61, (0.0)	62, (0.0)	63, (0.0)	64, (0.0)	65, (0.0)
66, (0.0)	67, (0.0)	68, (0.0)	69, (0.0)	70, (0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 ON 1236.831 OFF 1357.153 ON 1517.856 ON

POWER	EFFICIENCY	ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS		PROP TIME RATIO	AVE ACCEL
		PROP TIME	J		
8.6710000072	0.6337600000	1397.5344446940	0.9382774144	0.9207290424	0.0001805291

MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN		STRUCTURE	PAYLOAD
INITIAL	PROPULSION	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE
2345.2405989059	262.6012352180	391.2220623059	39.1222062306
			0.0
			1652.2950951515

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY 2.2.4.4.4.4.4.4.4/

204 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 7 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	SWITCH FUNCTION	THRUST ANGLES PSI	THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	1.016	86.1	0.0 ON	5.240 00	-15.9	94.1	93.9	8.5 ON 0.0
4	1.834	2.1	1.016	87.7	0.01	5.250 00	-15.8	93.4	93.3 MAX	8.5 0.0
4	2.644	3.1 MIN	1.016	88.4	0.01	5.250 00	-15.7	93.1	93.0	8.5 0.0
4	13.958	16.2	1.024	98.7	0.05 MAX	5.300 00	-14.4	88.8	88.9	8.4 0.0
5	83.425	80.3	1.364	166.0	0.38	4.150 00	-0.4	69.7	69.7	5.5 0.0
4	152.250	114.2	1.867	115.4	1.22	3.830 00	19.1	62.8	64.5 MIN	3.3 0.0
5	173.169	121.2	2.016	101.0	1.58 MIN	3.300 00	24.6	62.0	64.8	2.9 0.0
4	226.549	135.4	2.372	67.2	2.57	3.940 00	36.5	61.3	67.3	2.2 0.0
5	339.725	155.6	2.992	0.9	4.01	4.550 00	51.5	63.0	73.6	1.4 0.0
7	367.048	159.4	3.115	16.9	4.07 MAX	4.700 00	53.6	63.7	74.8	1.3 0.0
7	539.712	178.8	3.679	171.8	2.70 MIN	5.190 00	61.0	68.7	79.9	1.0 0.0
5	546.123	179.4	3.694	178.3	2.71	5.190 00	61.1	68.9	80.0	0.9 0.0
4	555.805	180.3	3.714	167.8	2.75 MAX	5.190 00	61.3	69.2	80.2	0.9 0.0
4	714.156	194.5	3.913	24.1	4.82	4.850 00 MAX	62.7	73.5	82.5	0.8 0.0
5	748.378	197.5	3.922	2.8	4.93 MAX	4.590 00	62.7	74.3	82.9	0.8 0.0
5	748.744	197.5	3.922	2.8	4.93	4.590 00	62.7	74.3	82.9	0.8 0.0
4	757.403	198.3	3.922	6.6	4.93	4.550 00	62.6	74.5	83.0	0.8 0.0
5	759.248	198.4	3.922	7.8	4.92	4.540 00	62.6	74.6	83.0 MIN	0.8 0.0
5	946.761	215.3	3.742	172.0	2.76	3.230 00	59.7	78.9	84.4	0.9 0.0
5	953.421	216.0	3.729	168.6	2.75 MIN	3.170 00	59.5	79.0	84.5	0.9 0.0
4	1131.643	236.1	3.207	17.6	4.16 MAX	1.130 00	47.6	83.6	85.7	1.2 0.0
4	1157.452	239.7	3.103	6.7	4.10	8.550-01	43.7	84.5	86.1	1.3 0.0
4	1236.831	252.8	2.737	50.4	3.25 OFF	-1.270-14	21.5	88.1	88.2	1.7 0.0
5	1296.317	265.5	2.420	89.3	2.22 MIN	-2.870-01	*****	*****	*****	0.0 90.0
7	1357.153	282.9	2.068	134.8	1.24 CN	-8.240-17	-44.5	98.6	96.1	2.7 0.0
5	1394.950	297.1	1.845	158.0	0.87	3.370-01	-54.7	102.7	97.3	3.3 0.0
6	1432.834	315.0	1.636	133.2	0.76 MIN	6.550-01	-58.8	105.2	97.8	4.0 0.0
5	1441.845	319.9	1.591	125.7	0.77	7.170-01	-59.1	105.4	97.8	4.2 0.0
4	1444.313	321.3	1.579	123.8	0.77	7.330-01	-59.1	105.4	97.8	4.3 0.0
4	1446.468	322.6	1.569	122.1	0.77	7.450-01	-59.1	105.4	97.8	4.3 0.0
4	1489.227	350.0	1.417	97.8	0.86 MAX	8.790-01	-56.3	102.6	96.9	5.1 0.0
4	1517.072	370.1	1.383	89.4	0.96	8.200-01	-51.3	98.5	95.3	5.3 0.0
3	1517.855	370.7	1.383	89.2	0.96	8.150-01	-51.1	98.4	95.2	5.3 0.0
4	1517.856	370.7	1.383	89.2	0.96 ON	8.150-01	-51.1	98.4	95.2	5.3 ON 0.0

MISSION SCHEDULE

----- JULY 21, 1984 2.066705030 01 G.M.T.
 ----- 2445203.3612 00 JULIAN DATE

DEPART EARTH

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	4.96384940-01	-8.86484510-01	0.0	8.56335750-01	4.84968630-01	0.0	1.01599840 00	0.0	-60.753
S/C	4.96384940-01	-8.86484510-01	0.0	1.03372290 00	6.02045560-01	-7.54731520-02	1.01599840 00	0.0	-60.753

----- SEPTEMBER 16, 1988 1.722900000 01 G.M.T.
 ----- 2447421.2180 00 JULIAN DATE

ARRIVE AT TEMPEL II(1988)

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	8.86766630-01	-1.06031390 00	-5.70356170-02	7.86259750-01	6.69577180-01	-2.23247440-01	1.38342820 00	-2.363	-50.093
S/C	8.86771280-01	-1.06032280 00	-5.70362670-02	7.86252150-01	6.69570710-01	-2.23246430-01	1.38343810 00	-2.363	-50.094

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND TEMPEL II(1988) IS 10.9158 DEGREES.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF 2000 QUALITY

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO TEMPEL II(1988) WITH FIXED ARRIVAL EXCESS SPEED

ARRIVAL AT TEMPEL II(1988) PERIMELION

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS TITAN III E/CENTAUR

(COEFFICIENTS = 167238.9500 3480.2038 1753.6965)

LD = JUL 21, 1984, 20.6671 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 45903.3611

AD = SEP 16, 1988, 17.2200 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 47421.2175

FLIGHT TIME = 1517.8564 DAYS.

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW)	ALPHA T (KG/KW)	TANKAGE FACTOR	STRUCTURE FACTOR	EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS		
				B	D (KM/SEC)	E
15.0000	15.2850	0.1000	0.0	0.63376	0.0	0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL	POWER PLANT	PROPELLANT	TANKAGE	STRUCTURE	NET MASS
2345.2406	262.6012	391.2221	39.1222	0.0	1652.2951

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW)	P(HSKP) (KW)	P(TARG) (KW)	T4R(1 AU) (N)	ACC(1 AU) (M/SEC**2)	ISP (SEC)	EFFIC	CHAR DEG (DAYS)
8.6710	0.0	5.2586	0.386461	1.647851D-04	2900.000	0.63376	7.12100000 03 CONSTRAINED MAX

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU)	MIN DIST (AU)	MAX POWER (KW)	MAX THRUST (N)	BURN TIME (DAYS)	DEGRD TIME (DAYS)	TRAV ANG (DEG)
3.9221510	1.0155371	8.498784	0.37878516	1397.53444	259.77444	370.82935

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG)	PARK INC (DEG)	DEP VINP (M/SEC)	C3 (KM**2/SEC**2)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)	C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)
-5.7634	28.5000	6717.74104	45.128045	0.20776	0.000000

C. MULTIPLE BALLISTIC SWINGBY MISSION

This computer run demonstrates how the program may be effectively used in the investigation of all-ballistic missions (with electric propulsion absent).

In general, trajectories are forced to be all-ballistic by setting the propulsion-time adjoint variable $X8$ to a "large" negative number ($X8 = -1.D3$) with respect to the mass ratio adjoint variable $X7 = 1.D0$. These settings (together with the reference thrust acceleration $X11 = 1.D-4$, jet exhaust speed $X12 = 1.D0$, and non-zero primer vector components $X2 = .1D0$ at the launch planet and $X42 = .1D0$ at the first intermediate-target) guarantee that the electric propulsion thrust switch-function will be maintained negative, yielding ballistic flight at all times. The electric propulsion specific masses $ALPHAA$ and $ALPHAT$ are also set to zero, so that the net spacecraft mass equals the launch vehicle payload.

The particular ballistic mission simulation demonstrated here involves a March 6, 1985 launch of a 1,635 kg payload by an Atlas/Centaur launch vehicle (using the launch vehicle selection default-value of $MBOOST = 0$; actually, changing $MBOOST$ alters the payload mass computation but not the C_3 or the trajectory).

The primary target is the Earth, specified by $MOPT3 = 3$, and there is one intermediate target, the comet Giacobini-Zinner, specified by $MOPTX = 41$. The launch occurs fifteen days before ($X15 = -15.D0$) the reference date ($MYEAR = 1985$, $MONTH = 3$, $MDAY = 21$), and the spacecraft passes Giacobini-Zinner 174.22 days ($X48$) after the reference date and arrives back at Earth 353 days ($X16$) after the reference date.

Ten days after passing Giacobini-Zinner a deep-space burn (of 188.9 m/sec) makes possible the re-targeting to Earth. This is accomplished by inputting $TDV = 1.00010D5$ together with $X64(2)$, $X65(2)$, and $X66(2) = 1.D0$.

The deep space burn velocity-increment (X64, X65, X66) initial guess is the zero vector, by default. The deep-space burn could just have well occurred before arriving at Giacobini-Zinner (e.g., TDV = 2.00005D5). The iteration sequence consists of a 6x6 hunt, with the independent variables being the initial heliocentric velocity at Earth (X18, X19, X20) and the deep-space burn velocity increment (X64, X65, X66), and the dependent variables being the position targeting at Giacobini-Zinner (Y41, Y42, Y43) and at Earth (Y1, Y2, Y3). The setting MAXHAM = 0 is made to avoid an unwarranted BAD HAMILTONIAN warning message due to the presence of the deep-space burn.

The detailed printout of the iteration sequence is omitted by setting NPRINT = 3 (compared to the default value NPRINT = 7), and three extra lines are added to each print-block by setting MPRINT = 2.

Finally, the multiple ballistic swingby option is invoked by means of MOPT4 = -3, 42, which directs the spacecraft to swingby the primary target (Earth) in such a manner as to re-target to Earth (MOPT4(1) = -3), and then, at the second Earth passage, to again swingby in such a manner as to target to the comet Borrelly (MOPT4(2) = 42). Furthermore, the first Earth swingby is specified as unpowered (MSWING(1) = -1) having T2(1) = 480 days as the initial guess of the Earth-to-Earth transfer time, and the second Earth swingby is specified to be powered (MSWING(2) = -5) with a specified transfer time from Earth to Borrelly (T2(2) = 127 days) and using the input Earth-departure heliocentric velocity initial-guess XSWING(1,2) = .62D0, .91D0, 0.D0. Both swingby iterations converged, and the powered-swingby incremental speed turned out to be -13.7 m/sec, the minus sign denoting a braking burn. The default value of TGO = - 1.D0 resulted in the printout of several pages describing the trajectory segments following the time of primary target passage.

It should be noted that the trajectory simulation would have terminated at the primary target (first Earth encounter) if MOPT4(1) were zero, and would have terminated at the second Earth encounter had MOPT4(2) been zero. The

mission, as simulated, thus consists initially of a comet-flyby, followed by a second comet-flyby making use of a double Earth-swingby to reach the second comet.

The inputs for this computer run are listed below, and the resulting program output is displayed on the following pages.

```
&MINPUT X7=1.D0,X2=.1D0,X42=.1D0,X8=-1.D3,ALPHA=0.D0,ALPHAT=0.D0
X64(2)=1.D0,X65(2)=1.D0,X66(2)=1.D0,X18(2)=1.D0,X19(2)=1.D0,X20(2)=1.D0
Y1(2)=1.D0,Y2(2)=1.D0,Y3(2)=1.D0,Y41(2)=1.D0,Y42(2)=1.D0,Y43(2)=1.D0
MYEAR=1985,MONTH=3,MOAY=21,MOPT2=3,MOPT3=3,MOPTX=41,X11=1.D-4,X12=1.D0
TDV=1.00010D5,X15=-15.D0,X16=353.D0,X48=174.22D0
X18=-8.3276D-2,X19=-1.0034D0,X20=-2.0143D-3
T2=480.D0,127.D0,XSWING(1,2)=.62D0,.91D0,0.D0
MOPT4=-3,42,MSWING=-1,-5,MPRINT=2,MAXHAM=0,NPRINT=3 &END
```

0.0	X1	=	0.0
0.0	X2	=	1.0000000000000000-01
0.0	X3	=	0.0
0.0	X4	=	0.0
0.0	X5	=	0.0
0.0	X6	=	0.0
0.0	X7	=	1.0000000000000000 00
0.0	X8	=	-1.0000000000000000 00
0.0	X9	=	0.0
0.0	X10	=	0.0
0.0	X11	=	9.999999999999999D-05
0.0	X12	=	1.0000000000000000 00
0.0	X13	=	0.0
0.0	X14	=	0.0
0.0	X15	=	-1.5000000000000000 01
0.0	X16	=	3.5300000000000000 02
0.0	X17	=	0.0
0.0	X18	=	-8.3276000000000000D-02
1.0	X19	=	-1.0034000000000000 00
1.0	X20	=	-2.0143000000000000D-03
0.0	X21	=	0.0
0.0	X22	=	0.0
0.0	X23	=	0.0
0.0	X24	=	0.0
0.0	X25	=	0.0
0.0	X26	=	0.0
0.0	X27	=	0.0
0.0	X28	=	0.0
0.0	X29	=	0.0
0.0	X30	=	0.0
0.0	X31	=	0.0
0.0	X32	=	0.0
0.0	X33	=	0.0
0.0	X34	=	0.0
0.0	X35	=	0.0
0.0	X36	=	0.0
0.0	X37	=	0.0
0.0	X38	=	0.0
0.0	X39	=	0.0
0.0	X40	=	0.0
0.0	X41	=	0.0
0.0	X42	=	1.0000000000000000D-01
0.0	X43	=	0.0
0.0	X44	=	0.0
0.0	X45	=	0.0
0.0	X46	=	0.0
0.0	X47	=	0.0
0.0	X48	=	1.7422000000000000 02
0.0	X49	=	0.0
0.0	X50	=	0.0
0.0	X51	=	0.0
0.0	X52	=	0.0
0.0	X53	=	0.0
0.0	X54	=	0.0
0.0	X55	=	0.0
0.0	X56	=	0.0
0.0	X57	=	0.0
0.0	X58	=	0.0
0.0	X59	=	0.0
0.0	X60	=	0.0

CASE 1 TIME TO GO CPU 59.1/0 43 SEC

PROGRAM INPUTS

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

956	0.00
955	0.00
954	0.00
953	0.00
952	0.00
951	0.00
950	0.00
949	0.00
948	0.00
947	0.00
946	0.00
945	0.00
944	0.00
943	0.00
942	0.00
941	0.00
940	0.00
939	0.00
938	0.00
937	0.00
936	0.00
935	0.00
934	0.00
933	0.00
932	0.00
931	0.00
930	0.00
929	0.00
928	0.00
927	0.00
926	0.00
925	0.00
924	0.00
923	0.00
922	0.00
921	0.00
920	0.00
919	0.00
918	0.00
917	0.00
916	0.00
915	0.00
914	0.00
913	0.00
912	0.00
911	0.00
910	0.00
909	0.00
908	0.00
907	0.00
906	0.00
905	0.00
904	0.00
903	0.00
902	0.00
901	0.00

CASE 1

ITERATOR PARAMETERS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	STEP LIMIT	PERTURBATION	WEIGHT
1	18	-8.327600000000000D-02	1.000000000000000D 03	9.999999999999900-05	1.000000000000000 00
2	19	-1.003400000000000D 00	1.000000000000000D 03	9.999999999999900-05	1.000000000000000 00
3	20	-2.014300000000000D-03	1.000000000000000D 00	9.999999999999900-05	1.000000000000000 00
4	64	0.0	3.000000000000000D 03	1.000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000 00
5	65	0.0	3.000000000000000D 00	1.000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000 00
6	66	0.0	3.000000000000000D 03	1.000000000000000-08	1.000000000000000 00

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

NO.	INDEX	VALUE	TOLERANCE
1	1	0.0	9.999999999999900-05
2	2	0.0	9.999999999999900-05
3	3	0.0	9.999999999999900-05
4	41	0.0	9.999999999999900-05
5	42	0.0	9.999999999999900-05
6	43	0.0	9.999999999999900-05

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

8 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 3 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1

SWITCH POINT SUMMARY

PAGE 1

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
R1 REL	R2 REL	R3 REL	V1 REL	V2 REL	V3 REL	RMAG REL	VMAG REL
S/C NUC MAG	S/C TOT MAG	GEO NUC MAG	GEO TOT MAG	ANG(V,R)	ANG(V,XY)		
R1 REL ECL	R2 REL ECL	R3 REL ECL	V1 REL ECL	V2 REL ECL	V3 REL ECL	RMAG ECL	VMAG ECL

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

0.0	9.966431370-01	9.877358070-02	1.012295330-01	3.458709420 02	1.800000000 02	9.922389820-01	0.0
-9.622221040-01	2.422123450-01	0.0	-1.481254690-01	-9.951537530-01	-1.768923210-03	1.000000000 00	1.703031860-02
0.0	1.000000000-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.000000000 00	-2.479404690-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.673317390 01	2.824917620 02	9.934383060-01	1.009919740 00	-8.850362410 04
-9.816716580-02	-7.587092060 01	7.587094180 01	0.0	1.658709420 02	-5.662913340 00	1.006118920 00	0.0
-3.495828890 08	-1.429000980 08	3.840250440 07	4.084347400 01	-1.501755770 01	-1.453723040 01	3.796095180 08	4.588079630 01
1.912533690 01	1.893708290 01	1.912533690 01	1.893708290 01	2.710054390 01	-1.847240120 01		
-3.797058240 07	3.398198320 08	-1.648760240 08	-2.417045180 01	-3.993010820 01	2.298566570 00	3.796095180 08	4.588079630 01

GIACOB-ZIN(1985)

END OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 1, THRUST OFF

1.892200000 02	9.966431370-01	9.877358070-02	1.012295330-01	3.458709420 02	2.925690260 01	1.031830110 00	2.092569030 02
9.960727880-01	2.692797310-01	8.909602210-04	-1.651043050-01	9.527190150-01	1.551126430-03	1.000000000 00	1.619452160-02
8.905341390-02	5.195455710-02	2.915005070-04	7.030975570-02	-5.991054940-02	-1.249993590-03	1.000000000 00	-2.479404690-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.010628970 01	7.627306110 01	9.934383060-01	9.603559020-01	-9.153409050 04
9.118137630-02	1.513198430 01	1.513225260 01	4.947351940-02	1.512780630 01	5.296272890 00	9.669205880-01	0.0
-1.634932600 01	-2.387458100 01	-1.407311070 01	6.033225320-01	-1.392004540 01	1.513020970 01	3.217683210 01	2.060510690 01
-1.698502370 01	-1.826888580 01	1.511060130 01	1.339544910 01	8.832212590 01	4.745291770 01		
-8.552795700 00	-3.101268090 01	6.417390670-01	1.558600060 00	-3.520454280 00	2.024222310 01	3.217683210 01	2.060510690 01

GIACOB-ZIN(1985)

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 2, THRUST OFF

1.892200000 02	9.966431370-01	9.877358070-02	1.012295330-01	3.458709420 02	2.925690260 01	1.031830110 00	2.092569030 02
9.960727880-01	2.692797310-01	8.909602210-04	-1.651043050-01	9.527190150-01	1.551126430-03	1.000000000 00	1.619452160-02
8.905341390-02	5.195455710-02	2.915005070-04	7.030975570-02	-5.991054940-02	-1.249993590-03	1.000000000 00	-2.479404690-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.010628970 01	7.527306110 01	9.934383060-01	9.603559020-01	-9.153409050 04
9.118137630-02	1.513198430 01	1.513225260 01	4.947351940-02	1.512780630 01	5.296272890 00	9.669205880-01	0.0
-1.208744450 07	6.818518530 07	1.332867580 05	-9.826659040 00	-2.696773230 00	4.649802060-02	6.924841930 07	1.018745010 01
1.573990770 01	1.334148520 01	-1.000000000 30	-1.000000000 30	1.647059360 02	2.615128950-01		
1.249239290 06	6.923702200 07	1.332867580 05	-1.015991260 01	-7.470970320-01	4.649802060-02	6.924841930 07	1.018745010 01

DEEP SPACE BURN 188.9 METERS/SECOND AT 199.22 DAYS

EARTH

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

3.680000000 02	9.986165720-01	1.034847080-01	1.079255140-01	3.486292000 02	1.799982650 02	9.929569780-01	3.627565180 02
-9.734610710-01	1.957986300-01	5.664450510-08	-9.543430530-02	-1.001842980 00	-1.885530520-03	1.000000000 00	1.701477440-02
4.423972260-02	5.726471970-01	9.086427640-04	-4.716424170-01	9.017742720-02	-1.065531000-05	1.000000000 00	-2.520507910-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.612970400 01	2.827036970 02	9.939428060-01	1.008997940 00	-8.855679360 04
-1.648836890-02	-8.304507040 01	8.304507070 01	3.268511270-05	1.636274650 02	-5.931020270 00	1.006379950 00	0.0
9.370437850 02	-4.494823190 03	8.473961320 00	-3.551054220 00	-1.776539290-01	-5.616036930-02	4.591465820 03	3.555938830 00
-4.526972090 00	-7.580248210 00	-1.000000000 30	-1.000000000 30	1.769965160 02	-9.049328670-01		
-3.246200580 01	4.591343250 03	8.473961320 00	3.516379180 00	-5.259509980-01	-5.616036930-02	4.591465820 03	3.555938830 00

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OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1

ITERATOR SUMMARY

INDEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1, PRIM1(0.0)	2, PRIM2(1.00000000D-01)	3, PRIM3(0.0)	4, PDOT1(0.0)	5, PDOT2(0.0)
6, PDOT3(0.0)	7, LMASS(1.00000000D 00)	8, LTAJ(-1.00000000D 03)	9, (0.0)	10, DECLN(0.0)
11, ACCEL(1.00000000D-04)	12, V JET(1.00000000D 00)	13, VINFI(0.0)	14, VINFI2(0.0)	15, TIME1(-1.50000000D 01)
16, TIME2(3.53000000D 02)	17, IPARK(0.0)	18, VE, J1(-1.4812547D-01)	19, VE, J2(-9.9515375D-01)	20, VELO3(-1.7689232D-03)
21, THET1(0.0)	22, THET2(0.0)	23, THET3(0.0)	24, THET4(0.0)	25, THETS(0.0)
26, THET6(0.0)	27, THET7(0.0)	28, THET8(0.0)	29, THET9(0.0)	30, LDEGR(0.0)
31, PHI1(0.0)	32, PHI2(0.0)	33, PHI3(0.0)	34, PHI4(0.0)	35, PHI5(0.0)
36, PHI6(0.0)	37, PHI7(0.0)	38, PHI8(0.0)	39, PHI9(0.0)	40, PHI10(0.0)
41, PR1-A(8.9053414D-02)	42, PR2-A(5.1954557D-02)	43, PR3-A(2.9150051D-04)	44, PD1-A(7.0309756D-02)	45, PD2-A(-5.9910549D-02)
46, PD3-A(-1.2499936D-04)	47, VINFA(0.0)	48, TIMEA(1.7422000D 02)	49, KSAMP(0.0)	50, KOROP(0.0)
51, PR1-B(0.0)	52, PR2-B(0.0)	53, PR3-B(0.0)	54, PD1-B(0.0)	55, PD2-B(0.0)
56, PD3-B(0.0)	57, VINFB(0.0)	58, TIMEB(0.0)	59, KSAMP(0.0)	60, KOROP(0.0)
61, PR1-C(0.0)	62, PR2-C(0.0)	63, PR3-C(0.0)	64, PD1-C(5.5734329D-03)	65, PD2-C(3.0309412D-03)
66, PD3-C(1.4643332D-04)	67, VINFC(0.0)	68, TIMEC(0.0)	69, KSAMP(0.0)	70, KOROP(0.0)

DEPENDENT PARAMETERS

1, DELTA X(-2.16993D-07)	2, DELTA Y(3.06910D-05)	3, DELTA Z(5.66445D-08)	4, (0.0)	5, (0.0)
6, (0.0)	7, (0.0)	8, (0.0)	9, (0.0)	10, (0.0)
11, (0.0)	12, (0.0)	13, (0.0)	14, (0.0)	15, (0.0)
16, (0.0)	17, (0.0)	18, (0.0)	19, (0.0)	20, (0.0)
21, (0.0)	22, (0.0)	23, (0.0)	24, (0.0)	25, (0.0)
26, (0.0)	27, (0.0)	28, (0.0)	29, (0.0)	30, (0.0)
31, (0.0)	32, (0.0)	33, (0.0)	34, (0.0)	35, (0.0)
36, (0.0)	37, (0.0)	38, (0.0)	39, (0.0)	40, (0.0)
41, DEL X A(-5.71715D-08)	42, DEL Y A(-2.07305D-07)	43, DEL Z A(4.28973D-09)	44, (0.0)	45, (0.0)
46, (0.0)	47, (0.0)	48, (0.0)	49, (0.0)	50, (0.0)
51, (0.0)	52, (0.0)	53, (0.0)	54, (0.0)	55, (0.0)
56, (0.0)	57, (0.0)	58, (0.0)	59, (0.0)	60, (0.0)
61, (0.0)	62, (0.0)	63, (0.0)	64, (0.0)	65, (0.0)
66, (0.0)	67, (0.0)	68, (0.0)	69, (0.0)	70, (0.0)

THRUST SWITCHING TIMES (DAYS) 0.0 OFF 189.220 VISIT 199.220 ON 368.000 OFF

ELECTRIC PROPULSION PARAMETERS

POWER	EFFICIENCY	PROP TIME	J	PROP TIME RATIO	AVE ACCEL
18175.6839354431	0.0000000045	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0001000000

INITIAL	PROPULSION	MASS COMPONENT BREAKDOWN	STRUCTURE	PAYLOAD
1634.7360602603	0.0	PROPELLANT TANKAGE	0.0	1634.7360602603
		0.0 0.0		

SWITCH-COUNT HISTORY ALL 5

0 THRUST COMPUTE STEPS. 52 COAST COMPUTE STEPS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC LONGITUDE	SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION ANGLE	DISTANCE	SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES THETA	PHI	INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
0	0.0	0.0	0.992	3.4	0.0	OFF -8.35D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0
4	82.559	93.1 MIN	0.898	54.6	0.23	-8.19D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	179.513	200.2	1.016	77.6	MAX 0.47	-9.03D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	189.220	209.3	1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF -9.15D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
0	189.220	209.3	1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF -9.15D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	199.220	218.3	1.047	82.5	0.45	OFF -9.27D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	267.702	275.6 MAX	1.102	106.2	0.29	-9.72D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	368.000	362.8	0.993	101.8	0.00	OFF -8.35D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0

CASE 1

MISSION SCHEDULE

MARCH 6, 1985 1.20000000D 01 G.M.T.
2446131.0000 00 JULIAN DATE

DEPART EARTH

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	-9.62222100-01	2.42212340-01	0.0	-2.6045355D-01	-9.7355492D-01	0.0	9.9223898D-01	0.0	165.871
S/C	-9.62222100-01	2.42212340-01	0.0	-1.48125470-01	-9.9515375D-01	-1.7689232D-03	9.9223898D-01	0.0	165.871

SEPTEMBER 11, 1985 1.72800000D 01 G.M.T.
2446320.2200 00 JULIAN DATE

PASS GIACOB-ZIN(1985) AT 20.605 KM/SEC

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	9.9607285D-01	2.6927994D-01	8.9095593D-04	-2.1743221D-01	1.0709149D 00	-6.7935209D-01	1.0318302D 00	0.049	15.128
S/C	9.9607279D-01	2.6927973D-01	8.9096022D-04	-1.6510441D-01	9.5271901D-01	1.5611264D-03	1.0318301D 00	0.049	15.128

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND GIACOB-ZIN(1985) IS 209.2569 DEGREES.

MARCH 9, 1985 1.20000000D 01 G.M.T.
2446499.0000 00 JULIAN DATE

PASS EARTH AT 3.556 KM/SEC

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	-9.7346085D-01	1.9576794D-01	0.0	-2.1349335D-01	-9.8418468D-01	0.0	9.9295071D-01	0.0	168.629
S/C	-9.7346107D-01	1.9579863D-01	5.6644505D-08	-9.5434335D-02	-1.0018430D 00	-1.8955305D-03	9.9295698D-01	0.000	168.627

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND EARTH IS 2.7583 DEGREES.

CASE 1 (CONVERGED)

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

EARTH TO EARTH FLYBY

WITH VISITATION OF GIACOB-ZIN(1985)

LAUNCH VEHICLE IS ATLAS(SLV3X)/CENTAUR

(COEFFICIENTS = 77360.1300 3652.7918 1653.7180)

LD = MAR 6, 1985, 12.0000 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 46131.0000

AD = MAR 9, 1986, 12.0000 HOURS GMT
JULIAN DATE 46499.0000

FLIGHT TIME = 368.0000 DAYS.

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PARAMETERS

ALPHA A (KG/KW)
0.0

ALPHA T (KG/KW)
0.0

TANKAGE FACTOR
0.0300

STRUCTURE FACTOR
0.0

EFFICIENCY COEFFICIENTS

B D (KM/SEC) E
0.76200 13.00000 0.0

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM MASS SUMMARY (KG)

INITIAL
1634.7361

POWER PLANT
0.0

PROPELLANT
0.0

TANKAGE
0.0

STRUCTURE
0.0

NET MASS
1634.7361

ELECTRIC PROPULSION SYSTEM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

P(1 AU) (KW)
18175.6839

P(HSKP) (KW)
0.0

P(TARG) (KW)
18339.2277

THR(1 AU) (N)
0.163474

ACC(1 AU) (M/SEC**2)
1.0000000-04

ISP (SEC)
0.102

EFFIC
0.00000

CHAR DEG (DAYS)
1.00000000 30

EXTREME TRAJECTORY AND PERFORMANCE CONDITIONS

MAX DIST (AU)
1.1019581

MIN DIST (AU)
0.8982011

MAX POWER (KW)
0.0

MAX THRUST (N)
0.0

BURN TIME (DAYS)
0.0

DEGRD TIME (DAYS)
0.0

TRAV ANG (DEG)
362.75652

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL CONDITIONS

DEP DECL (DEG)
-5.1246

PARK INC (DEG)
28.5000

DEP VINP (M/SEC)
3407.29049

C3 (KM**2/SEC**2)
11.609629

ARR VINP (M/SEC)
3555.93883

C4 (KM**2/SEC**2)
12.644701

SWINGBY CONTINUATION ANALYSIS

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

11 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 4 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

		EARTH SWINGBY CONTINUATION TO EARTH					
PASS DIST (RADII)	SPEED (M/SEC)	INCLIN (DEG)	NODE (DEG)	ARG PER (DEG)	LEG TIME (DAYS)	MISSION TIME (DAYS)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)
60.0441	3837.49	162.1881	185.7729	108.232	527.95	895.95	3557.35
ARRIVAL V00 =	1.18059057D-01	-1.76583002D-02	-1.88553052D-03	MAG =	1.19387235D-01	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
DEPARTURE V00 =	1.14058254D-01	-3.52707853D-02	5.00585992D-07	MAG =	1.19387242D-01	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
ARRIVAL V00 =	9.88875047D-01	-1.47907774D-01	-1.57934014D-02	MAG =	1.00000000D 00	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
DEPARTURE V00 =	9.55363839D-01	-2.95431779D-01	4.19296052D-05	MAG =	1.00000000D 00	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	

HELIOCENTRIC APPROACH ANGLE = 177.0. DEPART ANGLE = 174.2. BEND ANGLE = 8.7 DEGREES.
 SWINGBY INCLINATION W.R.T. ECLIPTIC = -6.0 DEGREES.

POWERED SWINGBY INCREMENTAL SPEED = 0.0 METERS/SECOND. BEND ANGLE = 8.7 DEGREES. (PLANETOCENTRIC)

POWERED SWINGBY ANALYSIS ONLY. FOR FIXED SWINGBY LEG FLIGHT TIME 127.0 DAYS.

THIS CASE IS CONVERGED.

5 TRAJECTORIES WITHOUT PARTIAL DERIVATIVES AND 2 TRAJECTORIES WITH PARTIAL DERIVATIVES REQUIRED FOR THIS CASE.

ARRIVAL V00 =	1.05096419D-01	-5.67395634D-02	-4.65529660D-07	MAG =	1.19434649D-01	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
DEPARTURE V00 =	8.32614018D-02	8.24040653D-02	-1.79817708D-02	MAG =	1.18516814D-01	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
ARRIVAL V00 =	8.79949161D-01	-4.75067862D-01	-3.69777727D-05	MAG =	1.00000000D 00	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	
DEPARTURE V00 =	7.02528184D-01	6.95294303D-01	-1.51723374D-01	MAG =	1.00000000D 00	(ECLIPITIC REFERENCE SYSTEM)	

HELIOCENTRIC APPROACH ANGLE = 5.7. DEPART ANGLE = 78.9. BEND ANGLE = 73.3 DEGREES.
 SWINGBY INCLINATION W.R.T. ECLIPTIC = 9.1 DEGREES.

POWERED SWINGBY INCREMENTAL SPEED = -13.7 METERS/SECOND. BEND ANGLE = 73.3 DEGREES. (PLANETOCENTRIC)

		EARTH SWINGBY CONTINUATION TO BORRELLY(1987)					
PASS DIST (RADII)	SPEED (M/SEC)	INCLIN (DEG)	NODE (DEG)	ARG PER (DEG)	LEG TIME (DAYS)	MISSION TIME (DAYS)	ARR VINP (M/SEC)
3.3636	7057.96	15.9836	15.8632	263.592	127.00	1022.95	17349.74

DETAILED PRINT OF POST-SWINGBY TRAJECTORY SEGMENT TO EARTH

FOR SOLUTION HAVING 60.04 PASSAGE DISTANCE

PAGE 2

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONE	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
R1 REL	R2 REL	R3 REL	V1 REL	V2 REL	V3 REL	RMAG REL	VMAG REL
S/C NUC MAG	S/C TOT MAG	GEO NUC MAG	GEO TOT MAG	ANG(V,R)	ANG(V,XY)		
R1 REL ECL	R2 REL ECL	R3 REL ECL	V1 REL ECL	V2 REL ECL	V3 REL ECL	RMAG ECL	VMAG ECL

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 3, THRUST OFF

3.680000000 02	1.036259580 00	1.093004390-01	2.865711310-05	1.799999910 02	3.486274740 02	9.929569780-01	3.627565180 02
-9.734610710-01	1.957986300-01	5.664450510-08	-9.943510390-02	-1.319455460 00	5.005859920-07	1.000000000 00	1.701477440-02
4.423972260-02	5.726471970-01	9.086427640-04	-4.716424170-01	9.017742720-02	-1.065531000-05	1.000000000 00	-2.550375910-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.612970400 01	2.827036970 02	1.011859460 00	1.008997940 00	-3.566158740 04
9.067126560-02	-8.304506190 01	8.304507070 01	3.268511270-06	1.686274650 02	-5.801671430 00	1.024293310 00	0.0
9.370437850 02	-4.494823190 03	8.473961320 00	-3.537655370 00	3.601298000-01	1.490991200-05	4.591465820 03	3.555939050 00
-4.526972090 00	-7.580248210 00	-1.000000000 30	-1.000000000 30	1.741873710 02	2.402389420-04		
-3.246200580 01	4.591343250 03	8.473961320 00	3.397215530 00	-1.050537400 00	1.490991200-05	4.591465820 03	3.555939050 00

EARTH

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

8.959458970 02	1.036259580 00	1.093004390-01	2.865711310-05	1.799999910 02	1.459345130 02	1.012050770 00	6.800635580 02
8.383806430-01	-5.668903470-01	1.407953980-07	6.490089110-01	7.680909400-01	-4.655276600-07	1.000000000 00	1.660659590-02
-5.765927250-01	-7.098020000-01	-8.220367550-04	8.094332940-01	-5.489732690-01	-5.163421370-04	1.000000000 00	-2.550375910-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.942840530 01	2.605688390 02	1.011859460 00	9.847924370-01	-3.580570580 04
-5.153042720-02	-9.502245990 01	9.502245790 01	7.970926230-06	-3.406549570 01	6.131098520 00	1.005572600 00	0.0
3.769626320 01	-7.023045200 00	2.106285070 01	3.539751350 00	3.534217540-01	-1.386576210-05	4.374900120 01	3.557351060 00
-1.315872610 01	-1.764379180 01	-1.000000000 30	-1.000000000 30	5.701724440 00	-2.233251870-04		
2.729361300 01	-2.693306730 01	2.106285070 01	3.130288090 00	-1.689983170 00	-1.386576210-05	4.374900120 01	3.557351060 00

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC		SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION		SWITCH FUNCTION	THRUST ANGLES			INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
		LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		ANGLE	DISTANCE		PSI	THETA	PHI		
0	0.0	0.0		0.992	3.4	0.0	OFF -8.85D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0
4	82.559	93.1	MIN	0.898	54.6	0.23	-8.19D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	179.513	200.2		1.016	77.6	MAX 0.47	-9.03D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	189.220	209.3		1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF -9.15D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
0	189.220	209.3		1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF -9.15D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	199.220	218.3		1.047	82.5	0.45	OFF -9.27D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	267.702	275.6	MAX	1.102	106.2	0.29	-9.72D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	368.000	362.8		0.993	101.8	0.00	OFF -8.35D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0
0	368.000	362.8		0.993	101.8	0.00	OFF -8.35D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	368.005	362.8		0.993	84.2	MIN 0.00	-3.57D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	434.075	436.2	MIN	0.923	54.6	0.17	-3.52D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	521.214	530.2		1.032	83.4	MAX 0.34	-3.50D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	626.726	616.2	MAX	1.150	169.8	0.15	-3.59D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
9	632.049	620.2		1.149	179.5	MIN 0.16	-3.59D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
7	632.345	620.4		1.149	180.0	0.16	-3.59D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
5	742.568	712.1		1.012	82.8	MAX 0.35	-3.33D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	819.377	796.2	MIN	0.923	57.9	0.20	-3.52D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
3	895.946	880.1		1.012	92.6	MIN 0.00	-3.38D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0
4	895.946	880.1		1.012	149.5	0.00	OFF -3.59D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0

----- AUGUST 19, 1987 1.07015188D 01 G.M.T.
 ----- 2447026.946D 00 JULIAN DATE

PASS EARTH AT 3.557 K4/SEC

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	8.3838046D-01	-5.6689017D-01	0.0	5.4391249D-01	8.2483050D-01	0.0	1.0120505D 00	0.0	-34.065
S/C	8.3838064D-01	-5.6689035D-01	1.4079540D-07	6.4900891D-01	7.6809094D-01	-4.6552966D-07	1.0120508D 00	0.000	-34.065

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND EARTH IS 160.0636 DEGREES.

DETAILED PRINT OF POST-SWINGBY TRAJECTORY SEGMENT TO BORRELLY(1987)

FOR SOLUTION HAVING 3.36 PASSAGE DISTANCE

PAGE 3

TIME	SEMI-MAJOR AXIS	ECCENTRICITY	INCLINATION	NODE	ARG POS	RMAG	TRAVEL
R1	R2	R3	V1	V2	V3	MASS RATIO	THRUST ACC
L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	HAM
LG	LC	LPHI	CONC	CLOCK	HMAG	POWER FNCT	SWITCH FNCT
PSI	THETA	PHI	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FLT PTH ANGLE	VMAG	PROP TIME
R1 REL	R2 REL	R3 REL	V1 REL	V2 REL	V3 REL	RMAG REL	VMAG REL
S/C NUC MAG	S/C TOT MAG	GEO NUC MAG	SED TOT MAG	ANG(V,R)	ANG(V,XY)		
R1 REL ECL	R2 REL ECL	R3 REL ECL	V1 REL ECL	V2 REL ECL	V3 REL ECL	RMAG ECL	VMAG ECL

EARTH

START OF TRAJECTORY SEGMENT 4, THRUST OFF

8.95945897D 02	1.31675896D 00	2.31624927D-01	9.34109222D-01	1.45934993D 02	1.77999511D 02	1.01205077D 00	8.80063558D 02
8.38380643D-01	-5.66890347D-01	1.40795398D-07	6.27173894D-01	9.07234569D-01	-1.79817708D-02	1.00000000D 00	1.66065959D-02
-5.76592725D-01	-7.09802000D-01	-8.22036755D-04	8.09433294D-01	-5.48973269D-01	-5.16342137D-04	1.00000000D 00	6.85470793D-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.94284059D 01	2.60568839D 02	1.11629508D 00	9.84792437D-01	-3.58057058D 04
-9.82025299D-01	-9.50231976D 01	9.50224579D 01	7.97092523D-06	-3.40654957D 01	5.90643552D-01	1.10306165D 00	0.0
-1.69367987D 08	-6.70264746D 07	7.21319315D 07	2.63030952D 01	5.91323267D 00	5.18989117D 00	1.95910895D 08	2.74545826D 01
1.73856513D 01	1.69804738D 01	1.73856509D 01	1.69804738D 01	1.66528869D 01	1.08965033D 01		
-1.19806972D 08	-6.18246515D 07	1.42144577D 08	2.60083123D 01	3.05278047D 00	-8.24635270D 03	1.95910895D 08	2.74545826D 01

BORRELLY(1987)

END OF TRAJECTORY, THRUST OFF

1.02294590D 03	1.31675896D 00	2.31624927D-01	9.34109222D-01	1.45934993D 02	2.87810226D 02	1.35864643D 00	9.87874273D 02
3.80201236D-01	1.30419417D 00	-2.10878993D-02	-7.34535522D-01	4.16015951D-01	1.08930260D-03	1.00000000D 00	1.09073500D-02
8.11785347D-01	-4.19648936D-01	4.26549064D-03	2.10373153D-01	4.35492117D-01	5.25235184D-03	1.00000000D 00	6.85470793D-02
0.0	0.0	0.0	1.03022842D 02	2.62522979D 02	1.11629508D 00	6.46819844D-01	-3.89521325D 04
3.76840363D-01	-1.01086943D 02	1.01086701D 02	-8.89338181D-01	7.37474369D 01	1.32703596D 01	8.44164020D-01	0.0
4.86518811D 00	-9.59694915D 00	-2.09227858D 00	4.70047212D 00	-1.13557788D 01	-1.22460387D 01	1.09612553D 01	1.73497439D 01
-1.70193101D 01	-2.00098098D 01	1.48530167D 01	1.42706208D 01	7.42807077D 01	-4.48969591D 01		
8.27254589D 00	2.54795529D 00	-6.72473244D 00	4.72217933D 00	3.25534561D 00	-1.63742896D 01	1.09612553D 01	1.73497439D 01

CASE 1

EXTREMUM POINTS OF SELECTED FUNCTIONS

I	TIME	ECLIPTIC		SOLAR DISTANCE	COMMUNICATION		SWITCH FUNCTION	PSI	THRUST ANGLES			INPUT POWER	ARRAY ANGLE
		LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		ANGLE	DISTANCE			THETA	PHI			
0	0.0	0.0		0.992	3.4	0.0	OFF -8.85D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0	
4	82.559	93.1	MIN	0.898	54.6	0.23	-8.19D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
5	179.513	200.2		1.016	77.6	MAX 0.47	-9.03D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	189.220	209.3		1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF -9.15D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
0	189.220	209.3		1.032	79.9	0.46	OFF -9.15D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	199.220	218.3		1.047	82.5	0.45	OFF -9.27D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	267.702	275.6	MAX	1.102	106.2	0.29	-9.72D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	368.000	362.8		0.993	101.8	0.00	OFF -8.85D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0	
0	368.000	362.8		0.993	101.8	0.00	OFF -3.57D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	368.005	362.8		0.993	84.2	MIN 0.30	-3.57D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	434.075	436.2	MIN	0.923	54.6	0.17	-3.52D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
5	521.214	530.2		1.032	83.4	MAX 0.34	-3.53D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	626.726	616.2	MAX	1.150	169.8	0.16	-3.59D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
9	632.049	620.2		1.149	179.5	MIN 0.16	-3.59D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
7	622.345	620.4		1.149	180.0	0.16	-3.59D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
5	742.568	712.1		1.012	82.8	MAX 0.35	-3.58D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	819.377	796.2	MIN	0.923	57.9	0.20	-3.52D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
3	895.946	880.1		1.012	92.6	MIN 0.00	-3.58D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	895.946	880.1		1.012	149.5	0.00	OFF -3.58D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0	
0	895.946	880.1		1.012	149.5	0.00	OFF -3.58D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
7	895.946	880.1		1.012	151.1	MIN 0.30	-3.53D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
8	963.191	945.8		1.150	173.7	0.16	-3.59D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	90.0	
4	1022.946	987.9		1.359	125.6	0.53	OFF -3.93D 04	*****	*****	*****	0.0	ON 90.0	

DECEMBER 24, 1987 1.07015188D 01 G.M.T.
 -----2447153.946D 00 JULIAN DATE

PASS BORRELLY(1987) AT 17.350 KM/SEC

	X	Y	Z	XDOT	YDOT	ZDOT	RADIUS	LAT.	LONG.
PLANET	3.8020118D-01	1.3041942D 00	-2.1087854D-02	-8.9307316D-01	3.0572085D-01	5.5084037D-01	1.3586464D 00	-0.889	73.747
S/C	3.8020124D-01	1.3041542D 00	-2.1087899D-02	-7.3453552D-01	4.1601595D-01	1.0893026D-03	1.3586464D 00	-0.889	73.747

TWO-BODY TRANSFER ANGLE BETWEEN EARTH AND BORRELLY(1987) IS 267.8768 DEGREES.

V. REFERENCES

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- [2] F.I. Mann and J.L. Horsewood, "Selected Solar Electric Propulsion and Ballistic Missions Studies," NASA CR-132753, January 1973.
- [3] J. L. Horsewood, F.I. Mann and K.B. Brice, "The Generation and Interpretation of Electric Propulsion Mission Analysis Data," AMA, Inc. Report No. 73-38, August 1973.
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